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PIONEER NURSERY
OF
MONROVIA
1876 to 1927

PIONEER NURSERY of MONROVIA

A. J. Casebeer, Pres

A. S. Johnson, Sec'y-Treas.

Geo. H. Jackson, Nursery Mgr.

OFFICE AND SALESYARD, OPPOSITE SANTA FE DEPOT

TELEPHONE MAIN 421

MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA

A WORD TO OUR CUSTOMERS

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

WHEN YOU ORDER

PLEASE USE THE ORDER SHEET.

PLEASE GIVE YOUR POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

PLEASE STATE HOW YOU WISH ORDER SHIPPED—OR ASK US TO USE OUR BEST JUDGMENT.

PLEASE SAY WHETHER WE MAY SUBSTITUTE OR NOT.

PLEASE ORDER EARLY.

Note: The Pioneer Nursery books all orders with the understanding that same shall be void should injury befall the stock from flood, drought, frost or any other cause beyond its control.

DELIVERIES

Deciduous fruit trees ready about Jan. 10th to 15th. Special arrangement may sometimes be made for earlier delivery. Early Fall delivery is recommended for plants with evergreen leaves unless liable to frost. Free delivery by truck within 25 miles of Monrovia. Longer deliveries arranged at low rates. We deliver promptly as possible. If you must have plants in a rush during the busy season—come and get them. For truck deliveries give careful directions for finding the place.

SHIPMENTS

We ship direct by Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Pacific Electric, Express and Parcels Post. If no instructions are given we use what we think will be safest and cheapest. No charge for packing retail orders, except for extra heavy or bulky plants. Wholesale sales, to dealers or agents, packing at cost. All goods travel at purchasers' risk and expense. In case of damage make note of same when signing freight or express bill and make claim for adjustment.

INSPECTION

An Inspector's Shipping Permit accompanies all goods sent out. Copy of Invoice is mailed to Horticultural Commissioner of County of destination. If any article is held up by Inspector clean same at our expense unless the cost would exceed the value of stock. Advise us immediately of any trouble over inspection by wire if value warrants. Do not ship back to us until we so advise, but keep stock in good condition.

PRICES

Prices are cash with order when goods are to be shipped. Truck deliveries are payable on delivery. If longer terms of payment are desired please arrange with our office. Advance orders—fruit trees, etc.,—20% deposit to hold the stock is required. Parcel Post shipments—please add 20% for small plants for postage; more for large plants.

SUBSTITUTIONS

We never knowingly mislabel any tree or plant. Please state if we may substitute a similar plant, or a different size, if out of kind ordered. We can often furnish just as good, sometimes a better though similar variety. We never substitute without notifying the purchaser, and label the substitute with its correct name. We never substitute on large quantity orders without notifying purchasers first.

GUARANTEE

The Pioneer Nursery will exercise every care to send out only healthy, well grown, thrifty, living trees when they leave our nursery, clean and free from dangerous insects and diseases, passing horticultural inspection before shipment, well and carefully packed.

It is mutually agreed between the purchaser and the Pioneer Nursery that should any stock not prove true to name the Pioneer Nursery shall not be liable for any greater amount than the sum paid for such stock, or that said stock may be replaced by mutual agreement.

There is no guarantee expressed or implied, that trees will live and grow. This is dependent upon the care, correct planting and after treatment, as well as upon weather conditions, soil, watering and many other factors beyond our control. Therefore, we do not guarantee trees to grow except by especial agreement, when an extra price is charged for such insurance. In the absence of such a contract, we do not guarantee to replace trees free of charge.

However, to encourage planting and as a matter of liberal treatment, if instructions contained in "Hints on Transplanting Trees," are carefully followed, we will agree to make replacements on deciduous trees which fail to live,—at half the purchase price.

If any tree appears to be in poor condition when received, notice should be given immediately, preferably in writing, so we can give your claim the proper investigation and allowance.

Notice: Fresh balled trees and plants will often lose their foliage and even die back at the top, especially in the larger sizes. We cannot allow claims for replacement for such as these, where the stock shows that it will eventually recover.

ERRORS AND SHORTAGES

Customers are requested to notify us at once of any errors or shortages, or stock in poor condition, so that we may rectify it at once. All claims must be made within one week after receipt of shipment, otherwise it will be assumed that the goods are satisfactory and in accordance with the invoice.

REFERENCES

Orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by cash or satisfactory reference. No goods sent C. O. D. to unknown parties unless accompanied by one-fourth cash.

Address all communications to

PIONEER NURSERY OF MONROVIA

MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA

1876 - 1927 - - FIFTY-ONE YEARS

FIFTY-ONE YEARS EXPERIENCE

FIFTY-ONE YEARS GROWING THINGS

FIFTY-ONE YEARS SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

} *Make Our Service Worth While*

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING DECIDUOUS TREES

PREPARING THE GROUND

The situation of the orchard having been decided upon, the ground should be deeply plowed, subsoiled and thoroughly pulverized. The holes should be dug at least a foot larger in every direction than actually required by the roots when spread out in their natural position. In many soils, especially heavy soils or those with hard pan, it is advisable to dynamite the holes. This is always best done while dry, and should never be done in sticky or clay soils if very damp. Water should be run into dynamited holes before planting the tree, otherwise it may settle too deep.

CARE OF TREES WHEN RECEIVED

On arrival or immediately before planting, be sure to examine the roots carefully, and cut away to a smooth surface all bruised, lacerated and broken roots and rootlets with a sharp knife. When the trees are received they should be immediately unpacked and the roots laid in a trench and well covered with soil, which should then be thoroughly wet down. If delayed in transit, thereby becoming dry and suffering from exposure—the bark showing signs of shrivelling—it is a good plan to immerse the trees in a tank over night, and the following day bury root and top completely in damp soil for a few days, until they become normal, and may be safely planted out.

FERTILIZING

We advise the planter never to put manure, and especially fresh manure in contact with the roots of any tree. If you use manure at all be sure it is well rotted and then thoroughly mixed with earth, and it is better even then not to put it directly on the roots. For fresh manure dig the hole extra deep, put in the manure, cover it with 3 or 4 inches of earth and plant the tree above that.

PLANTING AND WATERING

When the trees are planted water plentifully to avoid air spaces and drying out at the roots. In planting, the top soil should be broken down into the hole and worked carefully in between every root and fiber, filling up every crevice, that every root may be in contact with the soil, and the whole made quite firm as the filling up progresses. The tree, when planted, may, in light soils, stand from two to three inches deeper than it did in the nursery; but in heavy clay or wet ground, it is advisable to have it stand at the same height as it was before transplanting. When the hole is nearly filled in, plenty of water should be run into the hole to settle and wash the soil around the roots. The earth should be packed very firmly around the roots as it is disastrous to allow the air to enter.

FOR WINDY LOCATIONS

If the location is subject to high winds, plant with largest branches towards the prevailing wind, and lean the tree slightly in that direction.

CARE AFTER PLANTING

If the weather is warm and dry and water available we advise watering again four or five days after planting, and every eight or ten days thereafter unless it rains. Continue this for the first three months, after that water every three or four weeks if possible.

However, good success can often be attained without any watering after planting if the ground is kept stirred and loose at the surface. It is especially desirable to stir the ground after every heavy rain.

The ground should be kept loose and free from weeds. It is advantageous to spread around the tree for a distance of two or three feet each way a mulch of rough manure or litter, which conserves the moisture and prevents the ground from drying out and baking.

TREE PROTECTORS

\$1.50 to \$2.50 per 100

It is always advisable and often imperative that the trunks of trees be whitewashed to protect them from sunburn; also the use of tree protectors or tree wraps. These may be home-made from folded newspapers or building paper, but they may be purchased from us at a cost of 1½ to 2½¢ each and are much more easily applied and last much longer. They protect the trees from rabbits, from sunburn and in a measure from borers.

PRUNING YOUNG TREES

We advise pruning directly after planting. If strong winds prevail, prune with the upper bud pointing against the wind. Unbranched trees should be cut back to 18 to 30 inches if planted in orchard; for doorway or other situations they may be left taller. Ordinarily about two-thirds of the top should be removed from all branched trees, but this must be done according to the best judgment of the operator, as no definite rule can be given, the object being to secure a well-balanced head. The leading shoot is usually cut back to make a good branching form. Unbranched figs, persimmons and walnuts, if short, are usually not pruned until the second year, if tall they are cut back slightly; figs to 3½ feet; walnuts to about 6 or 7 feet.

Grapes should be trimmed to one stem and this cut back to 6 inches, except on extra large vines.

Only two shoots should be allowed to grow, and later one of these should be removed and the best one tied firmly to a stake to make the permanent main stem.

Later pruning will depend upon the variety of grape and upon the desired shape of vine to be grown.

EVERGREEN PLANTS

TREES AND PLANTS WITH LEAVES

Balled or in Pots and Cans

Established Plants—

—versus Freshly Dug Plants

Plants or trees established, that is, grown for some time and well rooted,—in pots or cans, are by far the safest to plant. They are usually not so well shaped, so bushy or so well colored as plants balled from the ground. They may, however, eventually make equally as good specimens, as they are ready to make a quick growth; whereas a freshly balled plant suffers a shock and a set-back. Purchasers must choose between safety and quick growth on one hand, and size and looks on the other. Established plants, if the container is removed with care, very seldom die or suffer in any way. Fresh balled plants on the other hand, are subject to considerable loss.

HANDLING BALLED PLANTS

Lift balled plants carefully, placing the hands or arms under the ball, and do not attempt to handle it very wet or soft. Never lift by the stem or top. Do not use fresh manure near the fresh planted ball, pack earth firmly and solidly around the ball. Never remove the burlap or the ropes or strings with which it is tied. All will rot away in a few weeks and offer no obstruction to the new roots. After planting firmly the string may be cut at the base of the tree.

STAKING AND WATERING

Always stake and tie all tall, heavy or slender trees or shrubs, as they may become loosened by the wind, especially after watering. Water plentifully and regularly, especially in hot weather.

SHADING, DEFOLIATING, SPRINKLING

Balled trees with much foliage are helped by shading wherever possible, when transplanted in warm weather. Many evergreen trees and shrubs require a partial defoliating, and some kinds an entire removal of foliage, for successful bailing. Where possible, sprinkle the foliage and entire tops several times a day if a very hot spell should occur, it will often help to make an evergreen tree pull through.

TIME OF PLANTING

Deciduous Trees—December to May

Deciduous trees and plants, berries and dormant stock of all kinds may be planted at any time after the season's growth is completed and the wood has hardened. Plants should always be bare of leaves, except strawberries, and if the leaves have not dropped naturally, or have begun to start growth late in the spring, they should be defoliated by hand. December is early enough to start planting, and as rains are usually late in Southern California, and a full selec-

BEST MONTHS FOR DECIDUOUS

January, February, March

tion of trees are not available until after January 1st, we strongly recommend January or February as the best months to plant deciduous trees. March planting is often successful, but the risk is greater. In April there is usually a large per cent loss, and May is

decidedly too late, and we cannot entertain any claims for loss of deciduous trees purchased in April or May, but make a special discount for stock bought during those months.

EVERGREEN TREES AND PLANTS

Plant Any Time

January, July, or October

The above does not apply to plants or trees in balls or cans, or to evergreen or citrus stock, which may be planted at any time, and we especially recommend the planting of balled citrus trees late in the season, and with proper attention to watering they may be planted with better success in August than in December or January. This also applies to palms and other tropical plants, and planting need not cease with the advent of warm weather, only the class set out should be changed. To insure success, water often and abundantly the first season.

For Pruning Older Trees—See Next Page.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Varieties.	Distance Apart Each Way.
Standard Apples.....	25 to 30 feet
Standard Pears.....	20 to 24 feet
Strong-growing Cherries.....	20 to 24 feet
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 to 20 feet
Standard Plums and Prunes.....	20 to 24 feet
Peaches and Nectarines.....	20 to 24 feet
Apricots.....	24 to 30 feet

Varieties.	Distance Apart Each Way.
Almonds.....	24 to 30 feet
Walnuts.....	40 to 50 feet
Grapes.....	7 to 10 feet
Currants and Gooseberries.....	4 by 6 feet
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries for field culture.....	1 to 1½ by 4 to 5 feet
Strawberries for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

Distance Apart Each Way	Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method
1 foot.....	43,560	50,300
2 feet.....	10,890	12,375
3 feet.....	4,840	5,889
4 feet.....	2,722	3,130
5 feet.....	1,742	2,011
6 feet.....	1,210	1,387
7 feet.....	807	928
8 feet.....	680	785
9 feet.....	537	620
10 feet.....	435	502
12 feet.....	302	348
14 feet.....	222	256

Distance Apart Each Way	Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method
15 feet.....	193	222
16 feet.....	170	195
18 feet.....	134	154
20 feet.....	109	125
22 feet.....	90	104
24 feet.....	75	86
25 feet.....	69	70
30 feet.....	48	55
35 feet.....	35	40
40 feet.....	27	31
50 feet.....	18	20

Rule. Square Method. Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre, (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Rule. Equilateral Triangle Method. Divide the number required to the acre "square method" by the decimal .886. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

ABOUT WEIGHTS AND SHIPPING

The question of freight charges to distant points is a matter of serious consideration to such customers, and we are therefore submitting a few figures to give a clearer insight into the subject.

The general run of deciduous fruit trees, either in bales or cases, average about as follows: 6 to 8 ft., 2 pounds each; 4 to 6 ft., 1½ pounds; 3 to 4 ft., 1 pound each; 2 to 3 ft., one-half of a pound each. Grapevines, one-third of a pound each.

Deciduous ornamental trees from 6 to 8 ft. and up to 12 to 15 ft., 3 to 6 pounds each.

Potted plants in from 3- to 6-inch pots, packed in boxes, weigh from 4 to 12 pounds each.

Citrus trees, balled, packed in boxes, 40 pounds each, and with naked roots, 3 pounds each.

Palms, packed in boxes, with ball of earth, 2- 3-ft. plants, 40 pounds, and gradually increasing to 110 pounds each on 5- to 6-ft. plants.

Grape cuttings 14 to 16 inches long, 80 pounds to the thousand cuttings, in either bales or boxes.

Eucalyptus, cypress, about 100 to the flat, 50 pounds per flat; hedge plants from 50 to 100 to the box, according to size, 50 pounds per flat.

Stock in cans, pints and quarts, 3 to 5 pounds each, gallon cans 6 to 14 pounds, 5 gallon cans 40 to 65 pounds, 8 to 10 gallon cans 75 to 125 pounds each.

Balled and burlapped trees range in weight according to size, approximately as follows:

2 ft., 35 to 50 lbs.; 3 ft., 40 to 60 lbs.; 4 ft., 50 to 85 lbs.; 5 ft., 75 to 120 lbs.; and larger size according.

CONSULT US

Many problems confront the prospective planter, especially those who are newcomers to California. The Pioneer Nursery has been in the business of growing things for 51 years; experimenting, comparing, and observing the behavior, growth and results of all varieties of both fruits and ornamental plants. Besides our own individual experience we have the reports of our many customers, whose varied environments and locations comprise all the conditions likely to be met with throughout Southern California; and give a basis for a comprehensive survey of the likes and dislikes, the strong points and weaknesses of each particular plant, or variety of fruit.

All this accumulated experience is at your service—FREE.

It has been said that advice which costs nothing is worth just what it costs. We are not going to set a value on our advice, but we expect to get our return from our satisfied customers. We are still serving some whose first purchases were made over 40 years ago.

Besides the decision as to the original planting, the inexperienced grower finds new perplexities arising in the growth and care of his trees and plants. Pruning, watering, insect enemies and disease, all present their problems. We are glad to help here also, and can nearly always supply what is required to meet the emergency in each case.

WE THANK YOU FOR ASKING

PRUNING

Our "Hints on Planting" cover most of the necessary instructions for pruning young trees when set out. Briefly they may be either cut back to a single stem about 20 to 30 inches high, or they may be tipped back if already branched into desirable form, the main branches selected to form the framework of the tree and the other unnecessary branches removed. The branches left should be cut back to a bud pointing in the direction in which the main growth is desired as usually the topmost bud makes the strongest growth.

The pictures on this page will probably explain the pruning in later years better than can be done by words. These pictures illustrate the main principles of the "Long Pruning System" which is now recommended by most of the authorities, although sometimes modifications of this system are necessary according to the requirements of different varieties of trees, or special conditions of soil, climate and moisture.

The pictures on the left show the tree before pruning. Those on the right show the same tree after pruning. The first picture is a peach tree in its second summer and illustrates the method of summer pruning.

Thin out the unnecessary branches and small growth, leaving the permanent branches to form the main frame-work of the tree. Do not prune heavily or remove too many leaves in summer.

The next winter the main branches are worked over, as in the second pair of pictures. Any large unnecessary branches removed and the smaller fruitbearing branches thinned out, leaving them spaced at proper intervals, the object being to allow sunshine and air to penetrate freely all through the tree. Thinning of the fruit is particularly necessary with this system, but the returns if properly carried out, are both larger fruit and more of it. The results of comparative tests with the Long Pruning System and the old Heading Back system where each was conducted as it should be, have shown an increase averaging from 20 to 40% in quantity of choice fruit.

The third pictures illustrate this method of pruning as continued with older trees. There is still an opening up and thinning out. The open center with sun reaching the middle of the tree induces new growth of short young branches near the base of the larger limbs. These short young branches on heavy vigorous limbs bear the best fruit and are very convenient for picking. Each year these young branches are gone over and thinned out, not headed back, but the unnecessary ones or those too long are removed either entirely or down to a side spur big enough to carry the sap without inducing a big crop of sucker growth. In simple words the theory is this. When you cut a branch back you induce it to branch; making a vigorous growth of soft wood. When you do not cut any branches back, but remove most of the branches entirely allowing more air and sunlight and sap for those that remain; the branches which are left do not make a long growth but throw out many short side branches, of heavier growth containing many more and better fruit buds. These must be thinned next winter and the fruit thinned next summer, to avoid small fruit and broken branches.

The fourth picture represents a three-year-old apricot tree as pruned in early fall before the leaves were all down. This gives perhaps a better idea of the quantity of wood which has been taken out,—not shortened back, but branches removed entirely. Cut limb off smooth, do not leave stubs. Paint all large wounds with paint, asphaltum or graftingwax.

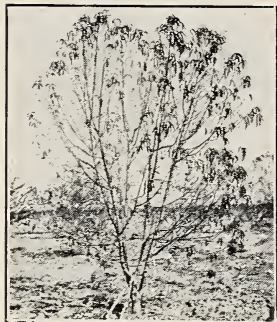
Walnuts offer special pruning problems which are even yet not thoroughly worked out. Consult the Farm Advisor in regard to your special requirements on this. Figs are not pruned as heavily as most other trees, their pruning usually is confined to securing an open spreading form while young and doing a little thinning out as they become older.

Grapes offer the most intricate and diverse of all pruning complications, because different varieties should be pruned in different manners to secure the best results. We illustrate the general method of short pruning, which is followed more than any other with a good number of the European grapes.

Write to the University of California, College of Agriculture, for Bulletins on Vine Pruning.



Summer Growth



3-Year Peach



Well Spread



Young Apricot



8-Year Grape



Opened Up



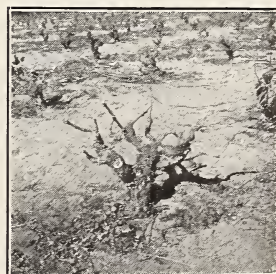
Long-Pruned



Lightly Headed



Thinned Out



Regular Style



FRUIT DEPARTMENT

What Will the Harvest Be?

The trees you plant today—1927—
What will they be doing in—1932?
Fruit Trees are Purchased on Faith.

To Whom are You Pinning Your
Faith?

Do you buy your trees from any roadside sales yard, probably run by an alien, at any rate by someone who buys all his trees where he can get them cheapest; who has no information about their origin, where the buds came from or on what roots they were propagated; and who will probably be out of business long before the trees come into bearing; who knows nothing about their past, and cares nothing about their future?

Or do you patronize an old established Nursery with years of experience behind all its operations; with years of observation of the best bearing trees from which to get buds; with years of reputation to sustain; with years of future business to maintain—business which must be built on reliability, service and fair dealing?

Which?

We have been doing business now for 51 years. We hope to do business for many more.

Pioneer Nursery Trees— Or—?

AVOCADOS

HARD SHELL VARIETIES

Fuerte. In our opinion the most valuable of all Avocados. Fairly hardy, good size, delicious quality. With us it bears young and regularly, but there have been some complaints of shy bearing. Ripe February to March. Long oval, slight neck, dark green with brown cheek.

Probably hybrid of the Mexican and Hard Shell strains. Stands frost better than any other large fruit.

Blakeman. Ripe May to July, dark green, broadly oval, fruit about 1 lb. weight.

Colorado. Splendid purple fruit ripe February to June. One of the older varieties originated by Mr. Murrietta.

Dickinson. Ripe in summer, June to August, weight about $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Thick, warty, purple skin. Said to be a good pollinizer for Fuerte.

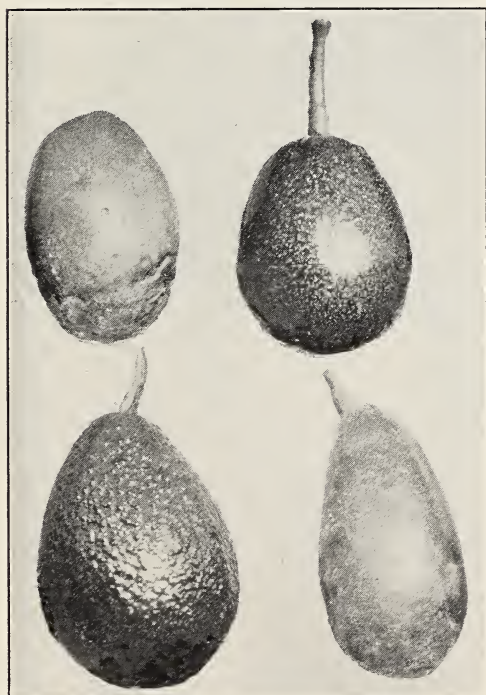
Dickey A. Pear shape, reddish purple, ripe March to June, small seed, yellow flesh, weight about 1 lb., good bearer.

Dorothea. A half-hardy fruit on the order of Fuerte. Yellowish green, about $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, ripe November-January. Original tree regular bearer. Beginning to be much planted.

Linda. The largest, two-pound fruit not uncommon. June, July, August. Not such a heavy bearer as Queen.

Lyon. Small tree but big fruit; ripe January to May. Slender dwarf tree, bears very young and heavily, fruit unexcelled for flavor and nutritious quality. Requires little space. "The Poor Man's Tree." Difficult to propagate, and tender for frost like all others of this class.

Queen. The best of the Knight importations. Bears young, large green pear shaped fruit of delicious quality. Productive, also a summer fruit.



GANTER
SPINKS

PUEBLA
FUERTE

FOUR REGULAR RELIABLE BEARERS

Picked and photographed January 12

These 4 kinds ripen from September 1 to July 15

Sharpless. One of the largest, often $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., long pear shaped. Late summer and fall.

Surprise. Oblong pear shape, over 1 lb. weight, bright green, ripe April to June.

Spinks. We regard this as the most prolific and regular bearer of all the hard-shell varieties. Black glossy fruit, slightly roughened, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 lb., ripe March to August, good quality, not quite so rich as Fuerte, of which it is a good pollinator.

Sinaloa. Good sized fruit, doing extremely well at Carlsbad. Adapted to Coast conditions.

Tiger. Originated at Highland, California. This seems to produce more fruit away from the coast, standing the heat and dry air of the interior better than most varieties. Good size, black, resembling Spinks.

New Varieties. Found by Mr. Wilson Popenoe in explorations in Central America and introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Benik. Oblong pear shape, weight about 1 pound, ripe May to July.

Cabnal. Round, roughened, ripe February to June, weight about 1 lb.

Mayopan. Globe shape, very rough skin, ripe May to July. Weight about $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Nimlloh. Extra large fruit resembling Linda, often 2 lbs.

MEXICAN OR THIN SKINNED VARIETIES. All reasonably hardy for frost.

Blake. Long green fruit, reliable bearer, originated in Pasadena. August to October.

Caliente (Formerly Garcia). Black, oval, medium small size. Specially valuable for early and heavy bearing. One-year trees often bear in nursery row; has not failed a good crop in eight years. Late July to October.

Chappelow. Black, long neck, very hardy. The original tree in Duarte has produced 5000 fruit in one season. Young trees sometimes slow to bear. August to November.

Ganter. One of the oldest varieties and still one of the best. Bears young, and heavily every year, long green fruit, delicious quality. Ripe August to November. Principal defect, a black spot in the end of a few of the ripening fruits. Very large ornamental tree, which has stood unharmed in Valencia orchards which froze back 2 to 6 ft. of their tops.

Northrup. Similar in appearance to Caliente, possibly hardier, not quite so reliable in bearing.

Puebla. Probably the most valuable of all the hardy varieties which have been thoroughly tested, because it ripens in December and January when the shortage of Avocados is greatest, demand strong and prices high. Medium to small size, purplish black, very good quality, regular bearer.

Rodolph. Similar to Chappelow and bears better while young. August to October.

Prices—Fuerte Balled from the Field

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-3 ft.	\$2.75	\$25.00	\$225.00
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.50	250.00
4-5 ft.	3.25	30.00	280.00
5-6 ft.	3.75	35.00	315.00
6-7 ft.	5.00	45.00	425.00

Prices—All Other Varieties

	1-2 ft.	2-3 ft.	3-4 ft.	4-5 ft.	5-6 ft.	6-7 ft.
Each	\$2.75	\$3.25	\$3.75	\$4.00	\$4.75	\$6.00
Lots of 10						
Per tree	2.50	2.75	3.25	3.75	4.25	5.00

In lots of 10 trees we allow any selection of sizes or varieties.

INCOME FROM SHADE TREES

Seedling Avocados. Fine for shade trees and roadside planting. Usually bear in from 5 to 8 years, even the small varieties bringing from 3c to 12c per fruit.

Hardy Mexican Seedlings, in pots and cans, 1 ft., 40c; 18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 65c.

Balled from field 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00; 4 ft., \$1.50.

Banana, Orinoco. Ornamental clumps, several stems, makes tropical appearance quickly and sprouts readily if frosted. Fruits in warm sheltered locations.

Plants 1½-6 ft., \$1.50 to \$6.00.

Carob Tree or St. John's Bread. (*Ceratonia Siliqua*.) Dark green shade and street tree, shaped like Umbrella Tree. Very hardy for drought, stands considerable frost. Fruit, a broad chocolate colored bean, edible, pulp sweet. Slow grower.

Small, in pots, 25c to 50c. In cans, 1½-3 ft., 65c to \$1.50.

Budded, named varieties, box, 18-inch, \$2.75.

Carissa Grandiflora. (*Natal Plum*.) Bushy, spreading, compact shrub growing 5 to 6 ft. Fragrant, white, jasmine-scented flowers against a background of glossy dark green foliage. Small red fruit resembling cranberries, which are used like that fruit. Tender for frost. This makes a beautiful hedge, or shrubby plant near a building.

Pots and cans, 12-15 in., 75c to \$1.00. Balls and cans, bushy, \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Fruiting Carissa—Bartlett Variety. Similar to above but bears quantities of large red plum-shaped fruit; makes delicious jelly.

Balled, 12-18 inch, \$2.00 to \$3.50.

Cherimoya. (*Custard Apple*.) *Annona*. Large green fruit, soft custard-like pulp of pineapple flavor. Tree grows very fast, easily frosted; plant only in warm locations. We offer select seedlings; plant several close together. They make a beautiful group and bear better.

Cans, 2-3 ft., 50c to 75c.

Dalton—Grafted plants. A very prolific variety, large size and sweet.

1 gal. cans, 15-20 in., \$1.50.

Delicious Monster. (*Monstera* or *Philodendron*.) Unusual half climbing plant, whose immense leaves (15 to 20 inches across) are cut, notched and even perforated in most fantastic manner, while from the twisted stem long aerial roots grope their way back to the ground. Needs shade and will not stand freezing. Often planted close to the trunks of other trees. Bears a long green fruit containing kernels like a cob of corn; delicious blending of all aromatic fruit flavors. Makes a splendid tub plant.

In pots and tubs, 1½ to 8 ft., \$1.50 to \$20.00.

Eugenia Jambosa (*Rose Apple*). Beautiful colored foliage, bushy, highly scented fruit; like crab-apples. Very few in stock. Rather tender.

5 gal., 5-6 ft., \$7.50.

Feljoa Sellowiana (*Pineapple Guava*). Very hardy, tall shrub, standing 15 degrees frost. Foliage gray green with silvery reverse. Flowers beautiful, numerous red stamens in center surrounded by saucer-shaped white petals, which are sweet and edible. Very drought resistant. Fruit dark green, skin tough, flesh white, sweet and delicious for eating fresh. The whole fruit makes a delicious jelly and the pulp alone makes a jam superior to strawberry. Ripe, October to December.

Seedlings from heavy fruiting strain, cans, 12-15 in., 35c; 18-24 in., 60c; 3 ft., 85c.

Balled, bushy, splendid stock, 3 ft., \$1.25; 4 ft., \$2.00; 5 ft., \$3.00. Special prices on quantities. These large plants make immediate effect as hedge or screen.

Guava, Red Strawberry (*Psidium Cattleianum*). Bushy, dark green, fast growing shrub, drought resistant, stands considerable cold. Fine as single ornamental shrub, or for groups, borders or hedges. Bears young, usually at 18 months. Fruit red ¾ to 1½ inch in diameter; flavor of strawberry, delicious fresh and for jams and jellies. Often bears two crops, ripe in October-November and January-February.

Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 25c; gal. 18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 65c. Balled, 18-in., \$1.00; 24-in., \$1.50; extra heavy, \$1.75.

Yellow Strawberry. Just the same but bigger, nicer, sweeter fruit, yellow in color.

Pots and cans, 10-12 in., 25c; 15-24 in., 50 to 75c. Balled, 15 in., \$1.00; 18 in., \$1.25.

Lemon (*Psidium Guajava*). Entirely distinct from Strawberry Guava; large veined leaves, upright open growth, very tender for frost. Large yellow fruit, seeds very small, peculiar flavor.

Pots and cans, 24-30 in., \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Loquat (*Eriobotrya Japonica*). Beautiful dark green tree, large glossy leaves, very handsome with clusters of yellow fruit. Hardy everywhere except in dry, exceedingly hot, interior valleys. Fruit ripens February to June; flavor somewhat like apples, especially when cooked. Makes splendid jelly. Blossoms deliciously fragrant, appearing usually in November and December. Our strain of Giant Seedlings bear fruit almost as large as the Advance budded variety. Desirable as the first fruit ripening in the spring.

Gal. cans, 18-30 in., 40c to 75c. Balled and 5 gal. 2 ft., bushy, \$1; 3 ft., \$1.25 to \$1.50; 4 ft., \$1.75 to \$2.00.

Budded varieties. Extra large fruit. Advance, Champagne, Thales and Japanese Giant. Balled, 18 in., \$1.75; 24 in., \$2.50; 30 in., \$3.00; 3-4 ft., \$3.50.



SAPOTA BLANCO—Without Irrigation

Macadamia Ternifolia (*Queensland Nut*). Small, compact, upright tree, unique foliage, which is long and narrow with prickly, holly-like edges. Young growth bronze and red. Nuts larger than filberts, flavor of Brazil nut. Very ornamental; stands only very light frosts.

Boxes, can and balls, 15-18 in., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$2.00; 3 ft., \$2.75; 4 ft., \$3.50; 5 ft., \$4.50 to \$6.00.

Mango. (*Mangifera Indica*). Delicious tropical fruit, but tender and difficult to grow in California.

Pots, 16-24 in., \$4.00.

Sapote (*Casimiroa Edulis*). A large fast growing tree; five-fingered, sharp-pointed foliage. Quite tender for frost, but quickly recovers. Fruit yellowish or gray green; yellow or white pulp with several good sized seeds. Flavor difficult to describe; has a suggestion of the Eastern pawpaw. Tree remarkably drought resistant.

Gal. cans, 2-4 ft., \$1.25 to \$2.00.

Budded Sapote. "Coleman" variety. Entirely distinct from all other varieties, foliage thick instead of papery, fruit flattened, tomato shaped, bright yellow pulp, delicious. Large trees, top-grafted, 6-8 ft., boxed, \$10.00 to \$15.00 each.

CITRUS TREES



ORANGE GROVE IN SAN GABRIEL VALLEY

ORCHARD PLANTERS

Write for special prices in quantity for orchards.

All our citrus are on sour orange roots

Prices unless otherwise noted—trees balled and burlapped.

Citrus Trees

$\frac{1}{2}$ inch caliper \$1.25	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper \$1.75
$\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper 1.50	1 inch caliper 2.00

For large quantities write for special prices. Many varieties we can supply only in the lighter grades. This is a blessing in disguise, as young thrifty trees usually grow best. Try them.

ORANGES

ORANGES. Washington Navel. The standard winter orange. Ripe Nov. 15 to about May 1.

Thompson Improved Navel. Smaller than Washington, earlier, smoother skin, best for high foothill locations.

Golden Buckeye Navel. A new strain differing slightly in shape.

Navelencia. Introduced as a late Navel. Good, but seldom much later than others.

Valencia. The late summer orange. Always highly profitable. Remains on tree without dropping sometimes for eighteen months.

Malta Blood. Skin deep reddish color, and flesh mottled red. May and June.

Ruby Blood. Rounder than preceding, very similar.

Mediterranean Sweet. Medium size, very sweet when ripe. April to July.

St. Michael. Small, light yellow, very juicy, smooth skin, February to June.

LEMONS

LEMONS. Frosted easier than oranges, plant in warmer locations.

Eureka. The standard; spreading growth, few thorns, very productive.

Rialto. Practically seedless. A selection from Eureka.

Lisbon. Strong grower, thorny, stands hot interior well. Fruit unexcelled for quality.

Villa Franca. Grown considerably in San Diego County. Strong grower.

Variegated. Ornamental sort with variegated foliage. Fine for front yards.

Ponderosa. Fruit immense size, of good quality, tree dwarf.

Chinese. Dwarf, bushy tree, stands light freezing same as Tangerine. Fruit round, almost orange color. A fine flavored lemon. Low branched bushy trees, \$1.50 to \$3.50.

GRAPE FRUIT (Pomelo).

Marsh Seedless. Practically the only variety grown in California. Very large, almost seedless, heavy bearer. Price, 25c additional to above prices.

MISCELLANEOUS

CITRUS: RARE AND SCARCE SORTS

Citrus: Rare and Scarce Sorts—

$\frac{1}{4}$ inch caliper \$1.25	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch caliper \$1.75
$\frac{3}{8}$ inch caliper 1.50	$\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper 2.25

We can sometimes furnish larger sizes at \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

Bearss Seedless or Tahiti Lime. Large, round, almost thornless, broad spreading habit, very juicy; ripens nearly all the year.

Mexican Lime. Small fruit and small leaves, very compact growth, productive.

Sweet Lime. Fruit resembles small orange. Juicy, refreshing but not sour.

TANGERINES and MANDARINS. These names are interchangeable and cover the same class of oranges—those which separate naturally from the rind, called Kid Glove oranges.

Satsuma. Very flat, ripens early, usually Dec. 1, very good quality, drooping growth, very hardy against frost.

Dancy. The most productive and profitable for shipping. Size about same as Satsuma, slightly thicker. Ripe February to August.

Willow Leaf. Narrow leaves and slender growth. Fruit like Dancy, slightly later.

King. Very large, almost as big as a small orange; skin usually rough and puffed.

CITRON OF COMMERCE. Large rough fruit, thick rind, which is used candied.

BOUQUET DES FLEURERES. Grown for its beautiful appearance, thick, glossy, overlapping foliage, compact habit, and multitude of blossoms. Fruit showy but bitter. Large trees, round heads, for ornamental use—\$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

COMBINATION CITRUS TREES. We have trees budded to several different varieties on the same tree. Usually a Grape Fruit, Lemon and Tangerine are budded together but we have several different combinations. Prices, balled trees. Two kinds, \$2.50 to \$3.00; 3 kinds, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

TANGELO. Cross between grape fruit and a sour, bitter orange. \$2.50.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES, NUT TREES and OLIVES



A YOUNG PEAR ORCHARD
means money in both pockets in the next 10 years

APPLES

Descriptions are necessarily brief. We try to bring out the distinctive qualities, and note the good and the bad points of each variety. Some apples fail entirely where others succeed well. Selections should be made of varieties adapted to each section. Disregard of this principle has led to many failures, and the comment, "Oh, apples are no good in Southern California." Some are not, that is true; other apples are very good indeed. There are three principal divisions:—Orange section; Valley and Coast section; Mountain or Cold Winter section. We list some varieties especially adapted to each, viz:

Orange Section. Banana, Bismarck, Fall Pippin, Red June, Yellow Transparent, Roxbury Russet and Delicious. **Valley and Coast section.** Ark. Beauty, Gravenstein, Banana, Newton Pippin, Red Astrachan, Twenty Ounce Pippin, Yellow Bellflower, Wht. Wint. Pearmain, Delicious. **Mountain section.** Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Stayman's Winesap, Winesap, Delicious, King David Newton Pippin, Summer Champion.

We Have an Especially Fine Stock of Apples this Season

Size	Each	Ten or More Assorted	Per Hundred 25 of a Variety
4 to 6 ft.	\$.75	\$6.50	\$40.00
3 to 4 ft.65	5.50	35.00
2 to 3 ft.50	4.00	30.00

For 250 or more trees—write for price per 1,000.

If You Know Good Apple Trees You Will Like Ours

SUMMER APPLES. Varieties are named in the order of ripening.

Yellow Transparent. Yellow, mellow, crisp, slightly acid, bears young and heavily. Bruises easily, bursts when too ripe. Much better than the Early Harvest; cooks well.

Red June. Deepest crimson, ripens June till Sept., heavy bearer, fine eating. Too small for market.

Early Harvest. Flat yellow, only fair bearer but better than Astrachan in Orange section. Bruises easily.

Red Astrachan. Striped, acid, crisp, good cooking; good in Mountain and Valley section. Very irregular in Orange localities.

EARLY FALL APPLES

Twenty Ounce. Marketed before fully ripe. It attains a large size early and sells at high prices as fancy green cooking apples. Very large, heavy bearer, dull red stripes when ripe; rather tough.

Banana. (Winter Banana.) The very best all around apple for Orange section, and one of the best everywhere. Bears at 2 or 3 years old, and heavily every year. Yellow, flattened, occasionally pink cheek. Can be used for cooking by July 15; ripe for eating from Aug. 20 to Oct. 1 in Orange section; later in Mountain sections. Fine for eating and cooking, though some persons complain of lack of flavor.

Fall Pippin. Probably next to Banana, the best apple for Orange sections. Very large, dull yellow, heavy bearer, good eating and cooking apple.

Maiden Blush. Flat, yellow, tender, bruises easily; good for cooking and eating.

Gravenstein. Striped, crisp, juicy; best early shipping apple, especially for Sonoma Co., and surrounding territory. Good everywhere, especially valleys. Slow to bear—usually 5 years.

Kew Garden. Green striped English apple with English flavor. Good bearer.

LATE FALL AND WINTER APPLES.

Jonathan. Fine red apple, early winter in mountain sections; but fall apple in Orange sections, where it is probably the best red apple.

Rhode Island Greening. Bears well in Orange sections, but quality not so good as in Mountain sections.

Arkansas Beauty. Pinkish red, sometimes striped; very prolific in Valley sections; valuable, but known only in a few localities.

Roxbury Russet. Succeeds well in Orange sections and bears young. Fine for baking.

Bismarck. Naturally dwarf tree. Extra large fruit, light red striped. Very tart, fine cooker, bears young and heavily. Fine family apple in Orange sections and elsewhere.

Delicious. Succeeds everywhere. Oblong irregular shape, splendid quality and flavor, red and yellow.

Yellow Bellflower. This variety has given apple growing in Southern California a bad name. Everybody plants one and they succeed only in a very few localities—usually in rich, damp Valley and Coast sections, irregular elsewhere.

CRABS. All varieties usually bear well.

Hyslop. Large, darkest crimson, mild flavor, good to eat.

Transcendent. Yellow, red cheek, good size, the most acid, fine for jelly.

Red Siberian. Medium size, dark red striped.

WINTER APPLES.

Rome Beauty. Splendid commercial apple for Mountain section, reddish striped, with yellow cheek.

Mammoth Black Twig. Fine Mountain apple, well colored, larger than most varieties.

King David. Red commercial apple for Mountain section; considered better than Jonathan.

Spitzenberg. Brilliant red with tiny white dots, large, long shape, delicious. Brings highest prices. Not so productive as some others.

WINTER APPLES—Continued

Newton Pippin. Yellowish green, flat. The leading Watsonville apple. Fine for Coast and Valley sections and good nearly everywhere. Flavor preferred to Pearmain by many. Good cooker.

Arkansas Black. Darkest crimson, very late; colors better than most red apples in the Valley and Orange section. Good keeper and good quality.

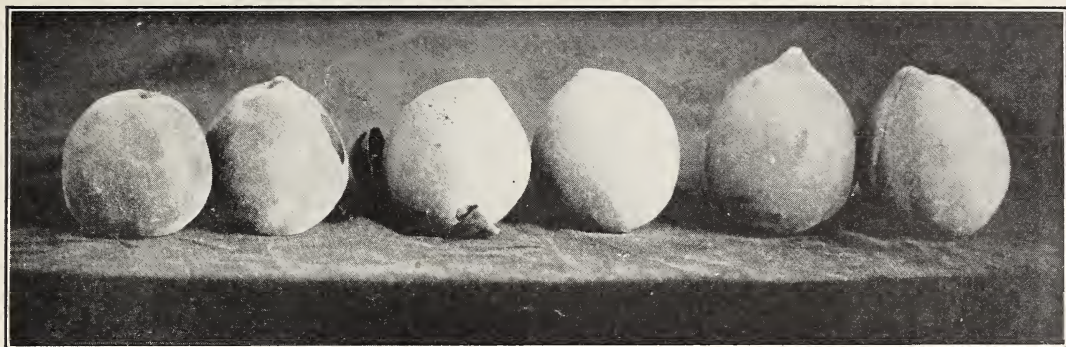
Stayman's Winesap. Next to Jonathan, Delicious and Rome Beauty, probably the most important winter apple for Mountain sections. Red striped.

White Winter Pearmain. Greenish, juicy, heavy bearer. The leading late apple for Coast and Valley sections, and best bearing late for Orange sections. Trees bear at 5 or 6 years.

Winesap. Old-fashioned red apple, splendid quality and long keeper.

PEACHES

Peach orchards planted now will catch the next swing up of high prices for fruit



THREE PEACHES FOR 4TH OF JULY

ADM. DEWEY
(Triumph)

PEACHES ON APRICOT ROOTS

On account of nematode infestations in many soils apricot roots for stock are recommended; as nematodes do not attack apricot roots. Apricot roots will also grow better than peaches in very sandy, gravelly soil; and with less water. They are more apt to succeed under dry-farming operations when peaches on peach root sometimes suffer in seasons of short rainfall.

Most of our peaches this season are on apricot roots. We have a few varieties, 2-year old, on peach roots; also a few 1-year on peach roots.

Size	Each	10 or More Assorted 25 of a Variety	Per Hundred
4 to 6 ft.	\$.75	\$6.50	\$45.00
3 to 4 ft.	.65	5.50	40.00
2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00

Write for prices per 1,000—stating varieties wanted.

Note.—Prices subject to change without notice. There may be a sharp advance in peaches before the close of the season.

PEACHES. Grouped according to classes and named in order of ripening in each group. Date of ripening varies both as to where grown and from year to year according to the season. Thus the same variety in the same place may ripen May 25th one year and the next year not until July 10. Therefore the dates given are only approximate.

EXTRA EARLY. Semi-Clings, White, for eating, shipping and family.

Alexander. White, red cheek, rather watery, standard early. June.

Mayflower. Deeper red; said to be earlier and more prolific. Both are valuable for earliness only.

Special—Red Bird Cling. New, snow white, with distinct scarlet cheek and markings. Prettier and larger than other early peaches; better shipper than most earlies. Flavor only fair. The most profitable early peach. Last year commission dealers paid \$1.00 per box extra for this variety.

Alton. By far the best quality of all early peaches. About 3 weeks later than the earliest, and larger than any except Red Bird. Creamy white, pink cheeks, very attractive, juicy and exceptional flavor. Almost freestone.

YELLOW FREESTONES. For all purposes for which a peach can be used.

ALTON
50

IMPERIAL

Admiral Dewey (Triumph). The earliest yellow peach, partly cling but classed with and used like a freestone. Good quality, one week earlier than Imperial, slightly smaller. Mottled red upon yellow ground over entire peach. Regular heavy bearer.

Imperial. Yellow with large red cheek. July 1. The first real yellow freestone. Overbears, should be well pruned and heavily thinned or fruit will be small and poor.

Yellow St. John. Resembles Imperial, but said to be larger and handsomer, bringing better prices at the Los Angeles market. Same season.

Slaphey. Large, pointed, almond shaped fruit, bright yellow, with small red cheek, the finest flavor of any yellow freestone grown.

Foster. Resembles Early Crawford closely, better, a few days earlier and does not split pits.

Early Crawford. Standard early yellow; large, juicy, coarse, good bearer.

Late Crawford. Two or three weeks after Early Crawford, slightly redder and firmer, not so likely to split the pits.

J. H. Hale. Probably the best all around yellow peach. Considered an improvement on Elberta. Heavier, a week earlier. Deep red at stone. Rather tart until fully ripe. Not recommended for commercial canning although sometimes used, as it rags in the syrup.

Elberta. The most extensively planted of all peaches. Midseason, prolific, largest size; suitable for all uses, fine shipper. Early August; usually ripens when peaches are cheapest.

Muir. The favorite drying peach. Not red at pit, and no acid. Heavy bearer. Good canner, but not extra large.

Lovell. The canner's favorite freestone, firmer, finer grain and less red at pit than Elberta; ripe about 3 weeks later, better flavor. Heavily planted, but less likely to be overstocked than a cling, as it may be either shipped or dried. Late August.

Engle's Mammoth. Fills dates between Lovell and Salway; larger than either, heavy bearer and good quality; rather coarse and sometimes splits pits.

Curry Seedling. Another new peach between Lovell and Salway, from San Fernando valley, where it is considered better than either. Firmer than Engle's Mammoth. Bright red cheek, splendid quality. Stock limited.

PEACHES—Continued

Salway. Standard late; always heavy bearer, good size and quality, sometimes a little dry. Tree of slender, rather drooping habit. Sept.

Millers Late. About 3 weeks after Salway. Probably the latest large yellow freestone—very fine.

WHITE FREESTONES. Specially fine flavor for eating or slicing.

Saucer. Sometimes early May, the earliest of all peaches, but irregular. Distinct from all other peaches; flat with very small stone and flavor all its own. Very subject to leaf curl—spray with Lime Sulphur in December and March.

Strawberry Free. Probably earliest of the highly flavored table peaches. July 10.

Champion. About a week after Strawberry, beautiful creamy white with pink cheek, delicious flavor, juicy, rather soft for shipping. July 18.

Belle of Georgia. Between Champion and Geo. 4th, and fully as delicious.

Geo. IV. Similar to Champion, slightly broader shape, probably ten days later. There are four or five other peaches of this class so much alike even experts have difficulty in distinguishing them; they are: Mt. Rose and Carman. They vary one to two weeks in time of ripening. Carman is probably the best shipper.

Indian Blood Free. Flesh only partially red, very dry, distinctive flavor, quite late.

Winter Freestone. The latest of all peaches. Usually ripe at Thanksgiving. Do not plant where frost comes early. Greenish; peculiar seedling flavor, heavy bearer.

WHITE CLINGS. For eating and canning.

Strawberry Clings (McKevitt's and McClure's). Beautiful creamy white with soft red cheek. Large size, used a great deal for fruit stands, etc. August.

Indian Blood Cling. Blood red flesh, beautiful when canned. The best quality of all clings for eating out of hand. Late August.

Heath Cling. White, red cheek. Large, heavy bearer, splendid quality.

Sabichi Cling. Very late, Oct. and Nov. Good quality for that season.

YELLOW CLINGS. Particularly used for canning.

Ontario or Southern Tuscan Cling. Almost round, the earliest canning cling and one of the very best and heaviest bearers. Ripens with Early Crawford. July.

Tuscan Cling—Northern. Similar, more pointed, one week later, not quite so regular a bearer, largely grown in Northern California. There is a later strain of this also.

Palora Cling. Follows immediately after Tuscan and recommended fully as highly by the canneries who are anxious to contract for this variety.

Peaks Cling. Almost identical with Simms—but probably a week earlier. A wanted canning variety.

Simms Cling. An improved Phillips, slightly earlier and a shade deeper yellow. Large size and heavy bearer, and follows Tuscan at the canneries.

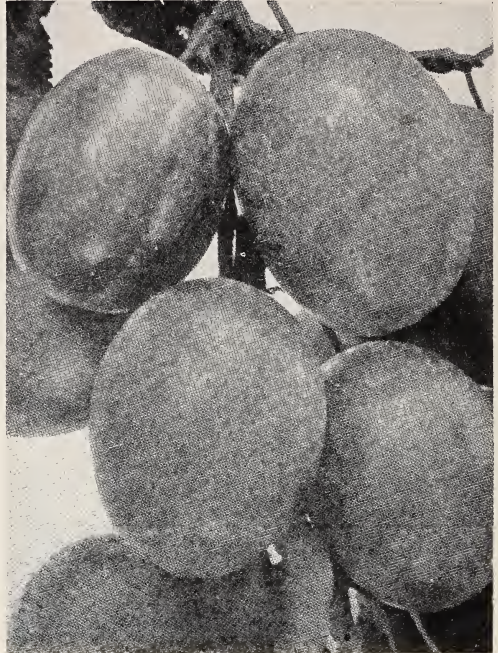
Note.—The old Orange Cling and Lemon Cling have been superseded by these new varieties—Palora, Peaks and Simm, which are better bearers than Orange and larger than Lemon—and more desirable to canners.

We can supply both **Orange and Lemon Cling.**

Phillips Cling. Almost all yellow, small red cheek, yellow to pit. Favorite with canneries. Not quite as heavy bearer as Tuscan.

Henrietta or Levi Late Cling. Very late and very heavy bearer; grows large if properly thinned. Dark red, except yellow cheek. Ripens three weeks after Phillips and useful to extend the canning season. Should be planted more. September.

Shamrock Cling. Similar to Henrietta, more yellow, regular and heavy bearer, needs heavy thinning. Considered best of all clings for family canning. Late Sept.



PLUMS

ON PEACH AND MYRO ROOTS

Size	Each	10 or More Assorted	Per Hundred 25 of a Variety
4 to 6 ft.	\$.75	\$6.50	\$45.00
3 to 4 ft.	.65	5.50	40.00
2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00

Most of our plums are on Myrobolan roots, but we can supply several varieties on Peach roots, both 1-year and 2-year trees.

Plums and Prunes as a rule are longer-lived, larger trees and better bearers on Myro roots than any other. This is not true in very sandy, gravely ground or where water supplies are short. But for medium and heavy soils with regular moisture, or in very wet soils, Myro is the best.

THE BLOOD PLUMS. Similar to Satsuma with blood red (sometimes mottled) flesh. In order of ripening: Metheley, Santa Rosa, Sultan, Duarte, Satsuma, Late Satsuma. The four earlier ones are more regular bearers than the Satsuma and Late Satsuma, which often miss. Satsuma is very large and firm, a good keeper and shipper, but most of the others are better quality. Santa Rosa is probably the favorite plum today in California. These are practically all shipped fresh. Some day the canners will wake up and find that they have overlooked a bet in not canning and pushing blood plums.

Varieties listed in order of ripening:

Beauty. Bright red, yellow flesh tinged with red. June 25th to July 10, ten days earlier than the Santa Rosa. Exceedingly prolific and good size and quality if heavily thinned. Lacks flavor if poorly grown.

Metheley. New; the earliest blood, flesh deep purplish red, heart shaped. July 1-10; very sweet.

Santa Rosa. Mottled blood flesh, wonderful shipper; ripens to good quality, beautiful deep crimson with bluish bloom. Regular heavy bearer and large size. Mid-July to August.

Cherry. A selected Myrobolan, small, very prolific, delicious as preserves.

Hale. Round, translucent, yellow, juicy, tart at pit. Always loaded. Family.

Duarte. Blood plum; earlier, better quality and more regular bearer than Satsuma. Heart shape. Possibly not so large nor as good shipper, however. Occasionally a few will split. July 25 to September 30.

Burbank. Red and yellow, firm yet juicy, good keeper and shipper. There are better plums but none more productive.

Sultan. Early large blood red. Very best quality.
Wickson. Largest; heart shape, yellow shaded red, changing to beautiful amber red after picking. Delicious quality, highly fragrant, good shipping and eating plum. Occasional light crops.

Becky Smith. Round, almost globe; very large, yellow overlaid with attractive light red. Late, firm, good keeper and shipper.

Green Gage. Round, green, European class, very sweet, shy bearer in Southern California.

Satsuma. Round flattened, deep blood with blue bloom. Good keeper and shipper, better canned than eaten fresh. In some places irregular bearer. Mid August.

Damson (Shropshire). Medium, blue with bloom like Concord grape. Freestone, tart, delicious canned and preserved.

Late Satsuma. Later than Satsuma, rounder, better quality, also irregular bearer.

Prize. Light red, large, almond shaped, freestone, fair bearer.

Kelsey. Irregular heart shaped, greenish yellow, sweet firm flesh; a fine shipping and storage plum. Extra heavy bearer. Medium quality but sells well.

APRICOTS

APRICOTS. Prices on Peach and Apricot roots—same as Peaches. We have a few Royals on Myro root at \$5.00 extra per 100. Succeed best on dry or well drained soil, in locations not subject to spring frost. May be grown without irrigation if properly cultivated. In order of ripening:

Prices on Peach and Apricot Roots

Size	Each	10 or More Assorted 25 of a Variety	Per Hundred
4 to 6 ft.	\$.75	\$6.50	\$45.00
3 to 4 ft.	.65	5.50	40.00
2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00

On Myrobian Roots. 5c per tree extra.

Varieties—Royal. Supply limited.

Newcastle. Two weeks the earliest; small but delicious. We have a heavy bearing strain. The favorite in Imperial, Coachella and Arizona. May and June.

Royal. The heaviest bearer and favorite in Southern California, where 90 per cent are this variety. Splendid quality. Late June and early July.

Blenheim. Almost identical with Royal, possibly larger; the favorite in Northern California.

Tilton. Slightly later than Royal and more oval shape. Likes hot climate. Very good at Hanford and in San Fernando Valley. Not quite as productive as Royal in many places.

Pringle Late. Introduced from Antelope Valley 15 years ago; has been a heavy regular bearer at Monrovia; slightly larger and a week later than Royal.

Moorpark. Extra large size and of most delicious flavor. Usually a very shy bearer. Our buds are from a tree in Pomona which has borne good crops every year.

PRUNES

On Peach Roots

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 ft.	\$.75	\$6.50	\$45.00
3 to 4 ft.	.65	5.50	40.00
2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00

PRUNES. Plums of the European class mostly used for drying. Nearly all freestones and very sweet. Do not bear as young as plums of other classes. Some prunes do not bear well unless planted near other varieties for cross pollination. All are better if interplanted. In the order of ripening:

Tragedy. Not used for drying; good canning and eating prune, deep blue, large, July.

Sugar. Earlier, larger and sweeter than French, not quite so good a dryer. Heavy bearer in some localities, not so good in others.

Standard. Very large, blue, sweet and fine for fresh fruit; needs pollinizer.

Improved French. Select strain chosen for large size and heavy bearing qualities. We have the strain now preferred in the prune drying districts.

Imperial. Later and larger than French, dark blue. A favorite drying prune in Central and Northern California.

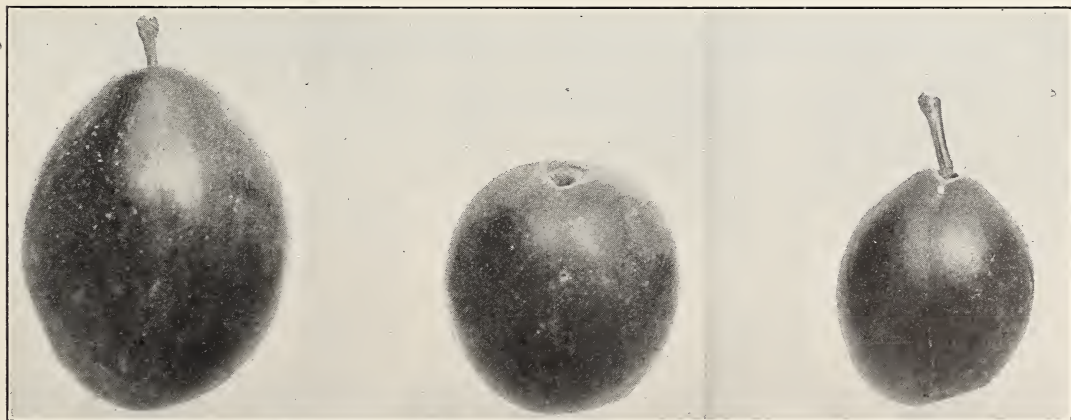
NEW PRUNES

Prices, 6 ft., \$1.25; 4-6 ft., \$1.00; 3-4 ft., 75c.

New Prune—Margaret. A new variety received from Mr. M. Sharpe, the well known prune and plum specialist of Vacaville, Cal. Grafted on a branch of a neglected, unpruned old peach tree, in March 1921; it bore in August 1922, 12 or 15 large prunes on two small 15-inch branches. In August 1923, it bore over 60 pounds of immense prunes on 3 branches 5 to 7 ft. long. Fruit larger than Tragedy, about 10 days later, much sweeter. Not quite as dark blue as Tragedy, thickly covered with whitish bloom. Stone loose in cavity, sometimes split. Soft, sweet, and delicious when ripe. This is not a drying prune but fine for eating. Well worth a trial in Southern California where most prunes are shy bearers.

Prunes as a rule do not bear as heavily or regularly in Southern California as farther north. We think we have in Margaret, a prune which will be an improvement on the older varieties in this respect.

Margaret, introduced by us in 1924, is the first new fruit we have thought worthy of introduction since the Pioneer Nursery brought out the Duarte plum twenty years ago.



Margaret

Sugar

French

PLUMCOTS

PLUMCOTS. True hybrids between the plum and apricot. A valuable new fruit. The first varieties introduced were shy bearers, the new sort we offer bears well and is already appearing on the market.

	Each	Per 10	Write for
4-6 ft.	\$.75	\$6.50	prices
3-4 ft.	.65	5.50	in larger
2-3 ft.	.50	4.00	quantities

Apex. Ripe last of June and early July. Beautiful yellow, red cheek, like wax, wonderful new flavor, resembles both plum and apricot. Rather soft for shipping. Strong grower, beautiful foliage, occasional light crops.

PEARS ON USSURIENSIS ROOTS

The ussuriensis root has proven remarkably resistant to blight and it is a strong, vigorous rootstock. A blight-proof stock is an advantage in that no sucker growth can carry blight to the roots and crown, causing the loss of the entire tree, as is sometimes the case with the susceptible roots.

Prices on ussuriensis roots:
Per 100, 11/16" \$40.00; 1/2" \$35.00; 3-4 ft., \$25.00; 2 ft., \$20.00.

Varieties on ussuriensis:
Bartlett, Seckel, Anjou, Bosc, Winter Nelis.

DWARF PEARS

Budded on Quince Roots. Makes a smaller, quicker bearing tree.

Each	4-6 ft. 60c	3-4 ft. 50c	2-3 ft. 35c
Per 10	4-6 ft. 50c	3-4 ft. 40c	2-3-ft. 30c

Varieties: Dwarf Bartlett.



HOWELL

LE CONTE

BARTLETT

PEARS

PEARS. Pears will do well on heavier and wetter soils than most other fruits, but also succeed in gravelly and sandy soils if the climatic conditions are right. Blight is the great enemy of pear growers and must be controlled by cutting out as soon as it appears or it will ruin any orchard. There are a few varieties practically blight proof but these are not of best quality, though good for home canning, and sell readily except in the vicinity of large Bartlett groves. Pears have maintained profitable prices with less fluctuation than most other fruits and the outlook is for a continued strong demand. Stock scarce this season.

ON JAP ROOT

Size	Each	10 or More Assorted 25 of a Variety	Per Hundred
4 to 6 ft.	\$.75	\$6.50	\$45.00
3 to 4 ft.	.65	5.50	40.00
2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00

In the order of ripening:

Madleine. Extra early, small, soft, green, in clusters. June.

Rostiezer. Medium small, long neck, bronzy brown, delicious, shy bearer.

San Juan. An early pear grown here when California still belonged to Mexico.

White Doyenne. Medium size, white, numerous small russet dots. Good quality, regular bearer, has not yet blighted though Bartletts have died of blight in same orchard.

Bartlett. No doubt the best all purpose pear, but also almost the most susceptible to blight. Nothing else considered by the canneries, but some others are now planted largely for shipping. Plant this for the best, for home use, and others for use if the blight catches the Bartlett.

Le Conte. Smooth, light yellow, soft, not highly flavored, but fine canned; productive. Foliage beautiful, tree very ornamental, especially blight resistant.

Howell. Very large, round, short neck, greenish russet, bronze-red cheek. Very sweet, delicious flavor, bears young and regularly. So far has not blighted.

Seckel. Tree dwarf, bushy, fruit small, exceedingly spicy, late in bearing.

Flemish Beauty. Large, beautiful color and fine flavor; irregular bearer.

Louise Bonne. Greenish with bronzed cheek, melting, juicy, highest quality. Irregular bearer.

Beurre Hardy. Brown russet, smooth, sugary white flesh, irregular bearer, blights easily.

Doyenne de Comice. A splendid winter pear of high quality. Brings top prices in the market.

Beurre D'Anjou. Highest quality early winter pear, good commercial sort.

Beurre Bosc. Greatly resembles Bartlett, but late. Commercial planting increasing. Rather slow grower.

Kieffer. Very large, orange yellow with russet; coarse but sweet, good canned. Heavy cropper, bears young, every year and where no other pear succeeds. Above all it is practically blight proof.

Duchess d'Angouleme. Large, greenish yellow, early and heavy bearer, very good quality.

Winter Bartlett. Variable according to location; smooth, yellowish, or sometimes heavily russeted or again with irregular knots. Heavy bearer; bears younger than any other—often at two years. Almost blight proof. The favorite in Imperial Valley.

Winter Nelis. Medium to small, smooth, lightly russet, very delicious quality, tree with many slender branches. Good bearer in the low valley locations, elsewhere rather short crops and irregular bearer.

Good pollinizer for Bartlett, increases crop.

QUINCES

Size	Each	10 or More Assorted 25 of a Variety	Per Hundred
4 to 6 ft.	\$.75	\$6.50	\$45.00
3 to 4 ft.	.65	5.50	40.00
2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00

QUINCES. Heavy regular bearers, succeed almost everywhere but specially adapted to heavy and wet soil. Delicious for preserves and jelly; keep well and ship anywhere. Always scarce in Eastern states. A large shipping demand should be eventually developed. Tree beautiful in bloom.

Pineapple. Very similar to the common orange quince, but larger and better quality; in some locations much heavier bearer.

Angers. The stock on which other quinces are budded and a good late round green quince, bearing heavily with age. 15c less per tree than other varieties.

Smyrna. The most productive; fruit covered with brown hairs until almost ripe. Very large, oval, medium neck, fine quality. Any other tree but a tough quince would break under the weight of fruit.

Van Deman. The largest and best. Clear light yellow, pear shaped. Sometimes weighs two pounds, delicious quality. Usually heavy bearer.

FIGS

FIGS. Three markets—fresh, canned and dried. A unique combination of delicious flavor, healthfulness, adaptability in cooking, heavy sugar content and no acid, make increasing consumption a certainty. Be sure to select varieties adapted to your locality and the market you wish to reach. Calimyrna must have caprification with Capri Figs in order to bear. All other kinds bear well alone, and are usually preferable for home use. Some varieties have a very early light crop, followed some weeks later by the main crop. Figs are more difficult to transplant than any other tree except persimmon. Small fig trees live better and often grow better than larger sizes—we recommend 2 ft. and 3 ft. sizes, if stocky and well rooted. Figs have almost no insect enemies.



CALIMYRNA FIG

KADOTA FIG

Size	Each	10 Assorted	100
6 ft.	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$60.00
5 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00
4 ft.	.50	4.50	40.00
3 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
2 ft.	.25	2.50	20.00
18 in.	.20	1.80	15.00
12 in.	.15	1.50	10.00

Calimyrna. Must have caprification. Best for commercial planting especially in the interior. Makes the best dried figs.

Capri (Several Varieties). Used only to caprify the Calimyrna, fruit worthless.

Abyssinian Capri. Entirely distinct from other figs, different season.

Brunswick. Large, light brown, purple cheek, good bearer, good market variety. Brown Turkey is often called Brunswick.

Brown Turkey. Resembles Brunswick; probably better, larger, slightly darker, better shipper. Oval, turbinate, no neck, stem at one side. Most profitable fresh fig near Los Angeles; growers often clearing \$500 per acre per year. Good in Imperial Valley. Bears young.

Black San Pedro. Said to be same as Brown Turkey. Very large dark purplish black in sun, shaded parts of figs and entire figs grown in the shade, are green overlaid with brown. Heavy producer, good keeper and shipper.

Black Spanish. Slightly larger than Mission; said to be better in some localities.

Mission. The standard black fig since introduced by the Mission fathers. Tree grows very large in Central California. The best black for drying, and sweetest of all black figs. Goodell Mission is a selected improved strain.

White Pacific. Same as Kadota.

Kadota. (White Pacific; White Endich). The best all-purpose fig, especially for family use. Oblong, pronounced neck, golden yellow, amber flesh, occasionally pinkish, honey flavor, delicious fresh or canned. Demand excellent, but difficult to ship, as

very soft when ripe. Fine for local trade, and in especial demand from canners; small seeds, usually hears young.

White Adriatic. Pink flesh, almost round, heavy bearer and continues to bear late in season. Next to Calimyrna, the principal drying fig of the interior valleys.

Verdal Longue. Very large, dark green turning slightly brown, flesh carnation red, rich, sweet, nutty flavor, very distinct. Best late fig.

CHERRIES

CHERRIES are exceedingly profitable in locations where they bear well. Prices always good and demand unsatisfied. The only variety, however, which succeeds everywhere in Southern California is the Morello. Other varieties very shy bearers except in specially favored cherry growing localities, such as Beaumont and Yuciapa. Even in such favored places it is better to plant several varieties together for pollination.

	On Mazzard	Roots	
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 ft.	\$.75	\$6.50	\$45.00
3 to 4 ft.	.65	5.50	40.00
2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00

Black Tartarian. Large sweet black, standard. This and Bing are more often productive throughout Southern California than the lighter sweet cherries but uncertain except in cherry sections. Early June.

Bing. Similar but more productive than the preceding. Larger, finer and later. Commands top prices in the cherry districts.

Black Republican. Large, late, very firm. One of the very best pollinizers.

Royal Ann (Napoleon Bigarreau). Yellow, red cheek, called a white cherry because it cans white. Totally unproductive in the warmer sections; very good in cherry districts, better if well pollinized.

Lambert. Large, late, bright red. Competes with Bing for fancy prices.

Morello (English). A tart pie cherry, but good for eating. July. Heavy reliable bearer everywhere. Bears very young, sometimes second year. Branches low. This and Hachiya persimmon are at present the most profitable orchard trees—even in orange districts. Will be planted heavily in the future.



BING—BRINGS THE HIGHEST PRICES

POMEGRANATES

POMEGRANATES. A coming fruit, shipping demands and plantings increasing each season, especially in the San Joaquin and Imperial Valleys. Easily grown, require little water, stand great heat, very productive, good shippers.

Size	Each	10 Assorted	100
4 ft.	\$.60	\$5.00	\$45.00
3 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
2 ft.	.30	2.50	25.00
15-18 in.	.25	2.00	15.00

Wonderful. The best; brilliant crimson, opal coloring; fine for market.

Paper Shell. Very large, cream color, light red cheek.

Sweet Fruited. Pulp less acid than other sorts.

MULBERRIES

MULBERRIES. Exceedingly hardy, standing all extremes of heat and cold, living even on the desert with little or no water and will stand some degree of alkali. Russian is one of the best windbreaks for the desert. Hicks especially fast for a shade tree. Black Spanish the most valuable for fruit. Tea's Weeping. Very little and very poor fruit, but exceedingly ornamental. Pendulous weeping branches make a fountain of living green. Taller specimens may be trained to form natural arbors.

4 ft., \$1.00	5 ft., \$1.50	6 ft., \$1.75	7 ft., \$2.50
Russian. Fast growing, bushy, remarkably hardy fruits heavily in May or June. Small and sweet.			
Size	Each	10 Assorted	100
6-8 ft.	\$.50	\$4.50	\$35.00
4-5 ft.	.40	3.50	25.00
3 ft.	.30	2.50	20.00

We can obtain small seedlings for windbreaks in large lots. Prices on request.

Extra large for shade and chicken yards:
10-20 ft., 1½ to 5-inch caliper, \$2.50 to \$20.00 each.
Hick's Everbearing. Often grows 10 ft. each year. Ripe fruit from June to October; like Russian but longer, somewhat insipid but good for pie. Splendid shade tree for back yards, corrals or chicken runs.

Size	Each	Per 10
8-10 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00
7-8 ft.	\$1.00	8.00
5-6 ft.	.75	6.50

Black Spanish (Persian). Large as Mammoth Blackberry; tart, juicy, dwarf.

4 ft., \$1.25 3 ft., 85c 2 ft., 60c 18-in., 40c

NECTARINES

Size	Each	10 or More Assorted
4 to 6 ft.	\$.75	\$6.50
3 to 4 ft.	.65	5.50
2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00

NECTARINES. Same as the peach every way except smooth skin and higher flavor. No home orchard is complete without nectarines. It is a remarkable thing that a good flavored nectarine is seldom found on a fruit stand, and a poor one is seldom picked off a tree. Grow your own.

Stanwick. Yellowish green, red cheek, delicious, good bearer.

Gower. The largest; very fine in dry, warm locations, not so sweet where cold and damp. Bright red, very handsome, quite productive.

New White. Large late, greenish white, very high flavor, sometimes cracks.

Mexican Late. Greenish white, red cheek, fine quality, two weeks after New White.



Okami

Dai Dai Maru

PERSIMMONS

ON LOTUS (MANCHURIAN) ROOTS

"The Root with lots of Fibres"

Prices—	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Extra 6-7 ft.	\$1.75	\$15.00	\$140.00
Select grade, 5-6 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.50	\$125.00
Strong 4-5 ft.	1.25	11.00	100.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.50	60.00
2-3 ft.	.50	4.00	35.00
15-18 in.	.40	3.50	30.00

PERSIMMONS. The coming market fruit. Strong demand and much interest has led to the formation of a Persimmon Association, and extensive planting is being planned. Recent development of the Lotus root has made propagation easier, as it buds and grafts more readily than other roots and transplants with less loss.

All our Persimmons this year are grown on Lotus roots. These are much branched, with many small rootlets, and with proper care there should be no more dead trees than of any other orchard fruit.

Persimmons have been the most profitable orchard fruit in California for several years—not even oranges can show such regular high average net income—and this season the prices are as good as ever.

In spite of this there has as yet been no very large new planting; and we believe Persimmon profits will continue good for at least 8 or 10 years.

Consider these facts. The persimmon tree is hardy, easily grown, long lived and productive. The crop is marketed while firm and stored to ripen. This makes handling easy, there is no intensive rush and almost no waste or loss. The de-

Hachiya

Tanenashi

mand is still unsatisfied, demand is increasing where the fruit is known and many consuming markets are still untouched. It is a splendid shipping fruit. It comes on the market at the holiday season, and its wonderful color alone brings many sales. The price is good—and promises to continue so. Persimmons right now look to us as the best bet in the box. Trees begin to bear at 3 or 4 years.

Hachiya. At present by far the best market variety. Long conical, deep red, very large, almost seedless, delicious when soft. Commands a premium of from 3c to 5c over other varieties. Drops fruit heavily during summer, sometimes making crop short.

Almost all commercial plantings are Hachiya. We have a very fine stock of these, home grown, scions from selected bearing trees. Just at present there is more money in growing Hachiya Persimmons than any other orchard fruit.

Okami? (Name uncertain). An improved Tanenashi, not so pointed, much better flavor, deeper red when ripe, better keeper, bears heavily in clusters every year; practically seedless, a splendid family fruit.

Special—Tamopan, or Chinese Persimmon. Introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Very large, constricted in the middle as if tied around by a string. Very high quality. Trees scarce, 50c per tree higher than other varieties.

FUYA. The persimmon without a kick-back. Can be eaten while firm like an apple, no puckery or astringent taste at any time. You do not have to wait for them to soften. Round tomato shape, large size. Recommended by the Department of Agriculture. **SPECIAL,** 4-6 ft., \$2.50.

Other varieties: A few Saburosa, Tanenashi, Gushu, Yemon.



Soft Shell

Willson's Wonder

Payne

Placentia

Eureka

WALNUTS

WALNUTS. As usual walnuts have harvested another profitable crop. This is one of the few orchard crops which have not suffered severely in returns the last ten years. One of the chief causes of this is the wise management of the Walnut Growers Exchange, which did not boost prices unreasonably a few years ago, and voluntarily reduced them as conditions warranted. Walnuts at present seem the safest and surest tree for regular profits. Orchardists recognize this and the demand for trees will be good. Prices on trees are lower than for several years, and we predict that buyers will be searching for planting stock long before spring. Get your order in early.

Size	Each	10	100
12 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50	-----
10 ft.	1.75	14.00	135.00
8 ft.	1.50	12.00	110.00
6 ft.	1.25	9.00	85.00
5 ft.	.90	6.50	60.00
4 ft.	.75	5.50	50.00
2-3 ft.	.50	4.00	35.00

Placentia. The leading variety for Southern California.

Eureka. Somewhat larger, blooms later in spring, resists heat better.

OLIVES

OLIVES. Mission. Planted more heavily than any other variety. Oval shape, good size and reliable bearer. Olives will live and grow without watering, but bear well only when irrigated. Olives have had a slump the past two years but are on the upgrade. Plant now before prices of trees become high again.



MISSION OLIVES

SPECIAL VARIETIES

Prices, 25c per tree higher than Placentia.

Payne. A very valuable heavy bearing sort from Central California, where it has proven the hardest and best bearer yet tried.

Willson's Wonder. Extra large nut. Bears very young, often at 2 years old. Slow, dwarf growth.

Ehrhardt. A new variety, bearing nuts in clusters of 3 or 4. Good quality, extra productive. Stock scarce.

We can obtain Franquette, Payne and other kinds for Northern California planting if wanted. Write for prices.

BLACK WALNUTS. For shade, street trees and grafting:

Size	Each	10	100
6-8 ft.	\$.50	\$3.50	\$30.00
4-5 ft.	.40	2.50	20.00
3-4 ft.	.30	2.25	18.00

Exceedingly hardy, stands heat, drought and cold, makes fine wind break, and shelter and shade for corrals and chicken yards. Should be planted much more freely.

Butternuts. 6 ft., \$1.00; 4 ft., 75c; 3 ft., 60c.

Hazelnuts. 5 ft., \$1.50; 3-4 ft., 75c; 2-3 ft., 60c.

Filberts. 14-18 inch., named varieties, 60c; 2 ft., 75c.

Chestnuts—Spanish or Italian. 2-3 ft., \$1.00; 3-4 ft., \$1.25.

Olives are coming back. After two years slump there is again a good demand for the fruit. Our trees are cheaper now than for five years. Buy now, before another boom in olives; resulting in high priced trees, which will be realized in a few years.

MISSION AND MANZANILLO

Young stock, thrifty and good.

	Each	10	100
3-4 ft., light	\$.60	\$5.00	\$45.00
2-3 ft.	.50	4.00	35.00
18 in.	.40	3.50	30.00

Write for quotations on other varieties and heavier sizes, which we can usually secure for our customers.

ALMONDS

ALMONDS. Almond growers are again prosperous; crops well cleaned up at good prices. Almonds may be grown with less water than other crops. They need loose well drained soil, and locations free from frosts. Withstand heat and drought. Trees are cheap this year, it looks like a good time to plant almonds. Two or more sorts should always be planted together for cross pollenization.

On Almond and Peach Root	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.25	\$11.50	\$100.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	8.50	75.00
2 to 3 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00

I. X. L. The largest and finest, bears well in some places. Needs good pollenizers, and is uncertain bearer in many places.

Ne Plus Ultra. Large soft shell, better bearer than I. X. L. as a rule. Very strong growth.

Nonpareil. Thin shell, broad and flat, heaviest bearer of all, weeping habit.

Texas Prolific. Fairly hard shell, good bearer, good pollenizer.

Drake's Seedling. Recommended as the best pollenizer; firm shell, round, prolific.

BERRIES



BERRY FRUITS

Berry growers again made money last year. Prices good and demand heavy the entire season. There is a splendid profit in berries for the small grower, who can do the work and picking himself. No over-supply in sight on the berry growers' horizon.

BLACKBERRIES. Hardy, fast growing, succeed almost everywhere.

Extra Large, 15c to 25c each. Standard, 75c per doz.; \$6.00 per 100; \$45.00 per 1000.

Crandall. Upright, stiff, the earliest and sweetest; very productive and hardy.

Mammoth. Trailing, needs support; very large, long, juicy berry. Heavy bearer.

Himalaya. Rank grower, needs high support, trim like grape; very late, tart until fully ripe; heavy bearer after second year.

Gardena Dewberry. Trailing, early, round, tart.

Cory Thornless. Strong, 15c each; \$1.20 doz.; \$8.00 per 100. Simply a Mammoth with thorns removed. Even longer berry. We have found no other thornless which would bear. This is productive.

Lighter grade, good, \$6.50 per 100; \$55.00 per 1000.

LOGANBERRIES. Tart but splendid flavor; needs trellis. Good market berry. Always short supply. Strong rooted tips, \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

CURRENTS. Bear where winters are cold, also near Coast and in low, cool valley locations, such as El Monte. Shy bearers elsewhere except the Native Wild Currant with yellow flowers which produces abundantly and makes good jelly.

*Native Wild Currant (*Ribes tenuiflorum*). Bears well everywhere. Grows 4 to 6 ft. high. Plants, 25c to \$1.00 each; 2 to 4 ft. high.

Red Currants. Cherry, Victoria, Fays and Perfection. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

GOOSEBERRIES. Also shy bearers except in locations specially adapted to them. Same price as Currants. Oregon Champion is best. 25c each; \$2.50 doz.

RASPBERRIES. Always in good demand. Very profitable where they grow well. Red varieties do better as a rule than Black Caps which succeed under favorable conditions.

RED VARIETIES, 75c doz.; \$5.00 per 100; \$45.00 per 1000.

Cuthbert. Old standard, still sticks while newer sorts come and go. Long season.

St. Regis. Everbearing, good crops as late as Thanksgiving. Fine family berry.

GOLDEN, PURPLE and BLACK CAPS. Prices, \$1.50 doz.; \$7.00 per 100; \$55.00 per 1000.

Golden Queen. Good yellow, fine flavor. For family use.

Columbian. Purple, large. Intermediate between red and blackcap.

Blackcap. King of the Cliffs. Blackcaps need rich soil, plenty of water. Really prolific only in a few sections. This is the best variety.

La France. New, giant red, everbearing. Five years' tests prove this a very valuable variety, much stronger grower and much larger berries than any other. Thoroughly everbearing same as St. Regis. Berries may crumble a little more. Heavy cropper in late summer and fall.

Price, strong, 20c each; \$1.80 per doz.; \$12.00 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES

Varieties differ remarkably as to succeeding in various localities and conditions. Each section has varieties especially adapted to it. Only a few sorts do well in nearly all locations. These we list. For success, water once a week or oftener.

	Prices Postpaid		Not Postpaid	
	Doz.	100	100	1000
Klondyke and Carolina	.50	\$2.50	\$1.50	\$ 9.00
Brandywine & Banner	.50	2.50	1.50	12.00
Aroma and Arizona	.50	2.50	1.50	13.00
Progressive Everbearing	.60	3.00	2.50	15.00

Write for prices on larger lots. We can offer bargains.

Arizona. (Ariz. Everbearing). Especially adapted to hot climates. Not absolutely everbearing but fruits well in fall and winter. Large and good.

Brandywine. Old reliable variety, long season, specially good near Coast, and where winter berries are grown. Outclassed for spring crops in warm locations, by new sorts.

Carolina. New variety taking the country by storm. Exceedingly prolific, hardy, vigorous grower, berries pointed, good quality, stands handling and marketing. Not an everbearing or a winter variety, but probably the most profitable all around berry.

Klondyke. Until two years ago the favorite and heaviest yielding market sort. Now divides the honors with Carolina.

Progressive Everbearing. Well known standard everbearing, which means in California all summer but not all winter. Very prolific and exceedingly sweet, but likely to be small unless in very rich ground and given extra water.

Other Varieties. We can often supply other varieties, such as A-1; Excelsior, Dunlap, etc. Write for list.

GRAPES

Returns on grapes for 1926 were, in some instances, disappointing but there were a few enterprising growers who made barrels of money. These were growers who several years ago foresaw that the market demanded something special in size and quality in table grapes.

They grafted over a lot of ordinary Thompson and Malaga to the new fancy table grapes, such as Rebier, Blue Serbian, Red Malaga, etc., and this year they have had buyers fighting each other to get these grapes at prices which are netting the grower around \$100.00 per ton, \$500.00 to \$1000.00 per acre.

Moral.—Keep a little ahead of the crowd—with the best. Concord and other eastern grapes are still in strong demand, the market cleaning up all offerings at satisfactory prices.

Standard Varieties

	Each	10	100	1000
No. 1—Strong	\$.15	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$40.00
No. 2—Light	.10	.60	3.50	30.00

- Cornichon.** Very late, long oval, blue black, does not crack with rain. Complaints of poor quality usually due to picking too green. Profitable.
- Malaga.** The late white shipping grape, keeps till Christmas, but singularly one of the earliest when grown in the Imperial Valley and Arizona. Stands the hot sunshine, very productive.
- Mission.** Strong grower, heavy loose bunches, medium sized blue grape.
- Muscat.** High flavored, very sweet, the great table grape and raisin grape.
- Red Emperor.** Very long bunch, dark wine red, splendid keeper and shipper, firm flesh.
- Rose of Peru.** Early, round, large bunch, heavy bearer, firm, crisp black grape.
- Sultana.** Seedless, same as Thompson Seedless but a bush instead of a climber.
- Thompson Seedless.** The great seedless raisin grape, very heavy bearer, small, white. One of the earliest and the principal shipping grape from Imperial and Coachella.
- Tokay.** Bright red, solid flesh, does best in interior or at very high foothill location. High priced but productive only in suitable locations.
- Zinfandel.** Blue wine grape, small compact bunch. Heavy bearer. Exceedingly sweet.

Choice Varieties

	Each	10	100	1000
No. 1—Strong	.15	\$1.20	\$6.50	\$60.00
No. 2—Lighter	.10	.80	5.00	40.00

- Almeria.** The White grape imported from Spain packed in ground cork. Splendid shipper.
- Black Hamburg.** Round, black grape of superior size and crisp, delicious quality. One of the best selling grapes.
- Black Morocco.** Very large berries, firm flesh, compact, fine late grape.
- Black Malvoise.** Oval berry, crisp, crackling, delicious, strong grower.
- Black Muscat.** Exceedingly high flavor, spicy, aromatic. Rather weak grower, moderate bearer, delicious.
- Dattier de Bayreuth.** Yellow to light amber. More perfect, more attractive than Muscat, not such high flavor.
- Golden Chasselas.** Golden yellow, large as Muscat and two weeks earlier.
- Mataro.** A black wine grape, heavy bearer; has a tough heavy skin and stands rain and moisture without rotting or cracking on the vine.
- Zante.** Currant grape. Seedless, black, very small. Branches should be girdled to produce good crops.



1
Rose of Peru

2
Gros Guillaume

3
Tokay

4
Red Emperor

5
Blue Serbian

6
Blk. Morocco

7
Cornichon

8
Gros. Colman



3 NEW GRAPES
REBIER RED MALAGA BLUE SERBIAN

SPECIAL VARIETIES

Planters of these new grapes will make BIG money.

Alicante Bouschet. Vines scarce and in strong demand. Many whole vineyards sold crop at \$100.00 per ton this year. Heavy bearer, juice dark and colors other grape juice.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$8.00.

Black Emperor. Resembles Red Emperor in bunch and berry, but slightly earlier. Firm, handsome table grape, very profitable, not well known. Stock limited. Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$8.00.

Gros Guillaume. The firmest, solidest, glossiest grape we know. Bunches shine like jet. Very early, fine shipper, tough skin, strong demand. Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$16.00.

Black Monukka. A new black shipping grape, extra early and entirely seedless. This is expected to supersede Thompson Seedless as the earliest shipping grape.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

Blue Serbian. One of the largest grapes we know, one-half larger than Tokay. Firm, yet juicy; grapes on inside of bunches semi-transparent. One large grower near Wasco has been shipping in carload, but the Los Angeles dealers bid higher and the 1926 crop was largely hauled by truck to Los Angeles where it brought 6c to 8c per pound wholesale to dealers.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$12.00; per 1000, \$90.00.

Red Malaga (Maraville de Malaga or Molinera). A new red shipping grape, preferred to Tokay. Deeper red, shading to rich purplish blue, fine keeper. Brings highest prices in the East.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$8.00; per 1000, \$75.00.

ANOTHER NEW GRAPE

Rebie. Larger than Black Morocco or Blue Serbian—and that is saying a lot. Color jet black. Bunch large. Ripens early—about a week after Thompson Seedless. Buyers are crazy for them—they top the market. There is a bunch of money waiting for those who plant Rebie now.

Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00; per 1000, \$180.00.

GARDEN PLANTS

ARTICHOKE. Globe. Divisions of large fruited varieties. Suckers, 25c each; in pots 35c each; \$3.50 doz. Balled, large, 75c and \$1.00.

ASPARAGUS. Palmetto, Argentieul and others.

Extra grade, 75c doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Good grade, 50c doz.; \$3.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000.

We can sometimes supply heavy old clumps, 20 and 25c each. Most of the 2-year roots advertised are no larger than our 1-year. Write for quantity prices.

Mary Washington. The best of a new race of asparagus originated through hybridizing by experts of the Dept. of Agriculture. Extra large, productive and rust resistant. Very large roots \$1.50 doz.; \$7.50 per 100; good grade, \$1.00; \$4.50 per 100; \$30.00 per 1000.

AMERICAN OR EASTERN GRAPES. These all need wires or trellis. Splendid for covering arbors, pergolas and porches. There is no prettier or cooler place to spend a hot summer afternoon than under a shady grape vine, purple and fragrant with clustered fruit. No other grapes pay so well for local markets. Demand is never satisfied. Many small vineyards sold all their Concords this season at 10c wholesale to dealers.

Prices on Concord—

1 Year, 20c each; \$1.50 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

Concord. Universal favorite, blue, slip skin grape. Nothing equals this for grape juice, jelly and table use. Planting is increasing, but demand increasing faster—all Concord growers are making money.

Many persons suppose that Eastern grapes will not bear well in California because they are so seldom seen. This is a mistake as many small but highly profitable vineyards in the San Gabriel district prove.

Prices—Other Eastern Grapes.

25c each; per 10, \$1.75; per 100, \$12.50.

Catawba. Dark red, thick skin, late. Not so good here as back East.

Delaware. Small, amber-pink, solid bunches. Bears better here than back East.

Isabella. Blue black, small, late, very strong vine. Not as good as Concord.

Niagara. Called "White Concord." Ripe 3 weeks before Concord, similar but more delicate flavor.

Pierce (California Concord). Very late, twice as large as Concord in leaf, berry and vine, and much heavier bearer. Splendid variety but scarce.

Price, No. 1, \$15.00 per 100; No. 2, \$12.50.

We have a few large Pierce and Isabella, heavy old vines, 6 to 8 feet at \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

We can supply Washington; almost as good. 75c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000.

GARDEN HERBS. Lavender, Rosemary, Sage, Mint, Balm, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Chives. 10c to 25c each; larger clumps, 35c to \$1.00.

RHUBARB. Giant Winter Crimson and Strawberry, the best spring sort.

Extra large, 20-30c each. Strong roots, 15c each; \$1.50 doz. Light, 10c each; \$1.00 doz. Write for prices in larger quantities.

Panama Rhubarb. New; extra large stalks, divisions, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

Horseradish, 50c doz. **Cauliflower,** 15c doz.; 80c per 100. **Cabbage,** etc., 10c doz; 50c per 100. **Tomatoes,** 20c doz. **Peppers,** 40c doz. **Egg Plant,** 50c doz. **Sweet Potatoes,** from \$1.50 per 100 to \$4.00 per 1000 according to date wanted.

LANDSCAPES OF DISTINCTION



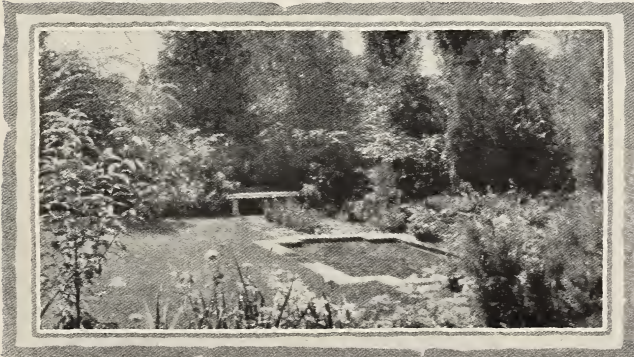
Pine-shaded, flagged pool



Water course, modeled from Nature, shaded by Live Oak, spanned by rustic bridge, banked with hardy ferns.



Featuring Walks



Geometric pool on lawn terrace, screened by bamboo and shrubs. A corner for day dreams, sunshine and butterflies.



A beautiful, restful home, but imagine it barren of foliage. Beauty is multiplied by planting.

FIFTY-ONE YEARS' EXPERIENCE—BUILT IN

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT



A GROUPING OF JUNIPERS

There is nothing more pleasing for either group or individual specimens than a good selection of dwarf growing conifers. They lend a dignity and charm in landscape effects attained by no other group of plants. Their attributes are mass, form, and a blending of beautiful foliage tones, in contrast to either the solidity or the grace of other shrubbery, and the brilliant color of flowers. Only a few varieties are commonly known and largely used at present. A judicious selection from the large assortment here offered will help to relieve the maddening monotony of golden arborvitae, boxwood and Italian cypress, so endlessly repeated in most landscape work at this time.

CONIFEROUS TREES AND SHRUBS

†**ABIES** (Firs). All firs and spruces are of slower growth and more compact habit here than in cooler, damper climates. Some kinds sunburn easily, losing their leaders, and becoming shrubs instead of trees, and are valuable for mass planting. Most of them prefer cool semi-shady locations, or north slopes. Good specimens are very valuable for individual planting on lawns, at entrances, or wherever a particularly fine plant is desired.

†**Fraseri** (Fraser's Balsam Fir). Makes more upright growth than any other Fir or Spruce here in Southern California. Does not sunburn; gray-green with bluish cast. A beautifully formed young tree. Balled or boxed, 4 to 6 ft., \$8.00 to \$25. Small plants, balled, 10-12 in., at \$1.50. We have a few plants of *Abies Concolor* and *A. Nordmanniana*. \$3.00 to \$8.00.

†**ARAUCARIA**. Only a few *Araucarias* are available since Quarantine 37 took effect.

†**Bidwilli** (False Monkey Puzzle). Tall tree, beautifully conical habit, broad dark green prickly leaflets; a striking, impressive tree. Fairly hardy, but damaged somewhat in cold locations in January, 1922. Sometimes afflicted with golden mealy bug, which makes foliage drop; but there has recently been introduced a quite effective parasite to control this pest. Large plants in boxes, lower tiers missing, 6-8 ft. \$6.00 to \$10.00. Balled, vigorous specimens, 2 ft., \$3.50; 3 ft., \$5.

†**excelsa** (Star Pine, Norfolk Island Pine). Branches in horizontal whorls, very striking, grows 60 ft., injured by severe freezing. Very scarce. Pots, 12-18 in., \$3.50 to \$6.00.

†**CEDRUS**. Perhaps the most beautiful class of tall evergreens. All are remarkably hardy, easily grown and of distinct form and outline.

†**Atlantica** (Mt. Atlas Cedar). Dark green, erect, rather stiff habit, very pleasing shape. Has been neglected for the *Deodara*, as it grows much slower; deserves more appreciation. Fine for specimens on lawns, or for street trees in wide parkings. Sometimes difficult to transplant successfully. Balled, 3-4 ft., \$5.00; 5 ft., \$7.50. Boxed, 10-18 ft., \$50.00-\$125.

†**deodara** (Himalayan Cedar). Probably the most popular conifer. Silvery blue foliage, graceful but impressive pyramidal form, attains majestic size but is equally beautiful in the youngest specimen. Very fast growing and quite drought resistant. Balled, light stock, 2 ft., \$3.00; 3 ft., \$4.00; 3½-4 ft., \$5.00. Large specimens from field, boxed, 10-24 ft., \$35.00 to \$175.00.

†**Libani** (True Cedar of Lebanon). Resembles *Atlantica* very closely, slightly different outline, and possibly shorter needles. Same habit. Prices same as *Atlantica*. 8-15 ft. only.

*—Native California species. †—Denotes TREE. ‡—Denotes Shrub.



ITALIAN CYPRESS

‡**CEPHALOTAXUS harringtonia fastigiata**. (pedunculate f. or *Podocarpus Koreana*) (Korean Yew or Spiral Plum-yew). Dwarf, slow growing conifer, resembling Yew but heavier foliage. Very hardy. Fine for small specimens at entrances, beside steps, in tubs, etc.
Balls, 12 in., \$2.00; 15 in., \$3.00.

†**CHAMAECYPARIS** (Lawson Cypress). Broad, oval, pyramidal tree, of soft gray color and soft graceful outline. Flat foliage, moderate growth, beautiful in any size. Hardy except in dry interior. A splendid tree for lawn or border planting.

Balled, 18-in., \$1.25; 24-in., \$2.50; 30-in., \$3.00; 36-in., \$4.00; 4-5 ft., \$5.00.

‡**CHAMAECYPARIS Lawsoniana Alumi** (Erect Blue Lawson Cypress). Beautiful soft blue foliage, very compact upright growth. Superior to arborvitae for tub use or formal planting; remaining attractive longer and developing better. One of the good things not yet overdone.

Balled, 15 in., \$2.00; 20 in., \$2.50; 24 in., \$3.00.

‡**CRYPTOMERIA elegans**. Fast growing, reaching 10 to 18 ft.; slender tangled bronze-green foliage, beautiful red-bronze in winter. Sunburns occasionally in exceptionally hot weather, but recovers rapidly. Not suited to dry interior.

Balled, 18 in., \$1; 2 ft., \$1.50; 3 ft., \$2; 4 ft., \$3.

†**CUPRESSUS** (Cypress). Exceedingly hardy, very fast growing, very drought resistant.

†**Arizonica**. Foliage silvery gray, slender pyramidal form, rapid grower. Perfectly hardy, succeeding even on the desert and in Imperial Valley. Makes a good silvery gray hedge. Useful for a slender tall tree, of broader base and more tapering habit than Italian Cypress. Large sizes difficult to ball.
Paper pots and cans, 8-12 in., 25c; 12-18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00; 4-6 ft., \$1.25 to \$2.50.

*†**macrocarpa** (Monterey Cypress). The commonest variety, universally used for hedges and wind-breaks. Trims to any desired shape; the fastest grower of all. Bright green, becoming dark green with age, when it attains majestic size, over 100 ft. high and 50 ft. spread. Perfectly drought resistant, may be grown directly on the ocean front.

Paper pots and cans, 1 ft., 20c; 1½ ft., 25c; 2 ft., 40c; 2½ ft., 60c; 3-5 ft., 75c to \$1.50.
Flats of 100, 8-16 in., \$3.00 to \$4.00.

†**sempervirens** (Italian Cypress). Slender, erect, very tall columnar habit, fast growing and hardy. Much used for its architectural effects in specimens and groups, also at entrances. Select compact type and grow as dry as possible after the first year.

Paper pots and cans, 8-12-in., 25c; 12-18-in., 35c to 50c. Balls, 18 in., 65c., 2 ft., 85c; 3 ft., \$1.00; 4 ft., \$1.50; 5 ft., \$2.00; 6 ft., \$2.50; 7-8 ft., \$3-\$5.

‡**JUNIPERUS** (Junipers). Not appreciated as they deserve. Especially hardy, widely diverging forms, but always graceful and harmonious, they add to the beauty of any planting whether used alone or grouped with other conifers. In this list we have omitted parts of some involved botanical names.

‡**Chinensis** (Chinese) Compact, dense silver-gray, broadly pyramidal.

Balled, 10 in., \$1.25; 15 in., \$1.75; 18 in., \$2.50.

‡**Chinensis argentea** var. (Variegated Chinese). Pyramidal, sharply pointed, dense, gray-green with scattered golden sprays. Slow.

Balled, 1 ft., \$1.50; 16 in., \$2.00; 20 in., \$2.25; 2 ft., \$2.50; 2½ ft., \$3.50; 3 ft., \$3.50.

‡**Canadensis** (Canadian). Fast growing, hardy, bushy, rather coarse, but compact foliage, silvery with undertone of brown. Grows 8 or 10 ft. We have two types from seedlings—the compact and the spreading.

Balled, sizes average of height and diameter, 15 in., \$2.00; 18 in., \$2.50; 24 in., \$3.00.

‡**Canadensis aurea** (incorrectly Fortunei). More spreading, slightly pendulous tips, golden brown shading.

Balled, 15 in., \$2.25; 18 in., \$2.50; 24 in., \$3.00.

‡**Hibernica** (Irish). Upright, slender, compact, mottled silver-gray, sharp needles. Widely used where medium-sized columnar form is required in landscape work. Very hardy.

Balls and cans, 18 in., \$1.00; 24 in., \$1.50; 30 in., \$2.00; 3 ft., \$2.50; 4 ft., \$3.50; 4½ to 5 ft., \$4.50.

‡**Horizontalis**. Probably a type of *Sabina*. Spreading on the ground like a watermelon vine. Flat green foliage, slender branching growth.

Balled, 1 ft., \$1.25; 15-18 in., \$2.00; 2 ft., \$2.75; 3 ft., \$3.50.

‡**Japonica** (Japanese). Upright slender growth with pendulous tips, branching into a beautiful spreading form. Soft, silvery, pastel gray foliage. Grows 6 to 10 ft.

Balled, 15 in., \$1.50; 18 in., \$2.00; 20 in., \$2.50; 30 in., \$3.00; 36 in., \$3.50; 48 in., \$5.00.

‡**Japonica aurea**. Very dwarf, very compact, very bright golden, very slow. Artistic irregular form.

Balled, 8-in., \$2.00; 10-12 in., \$2.50.

‡**Longifolia**. Upright, loose growth, long green needles. Exceedingly fast and hardy. Grows 10-12 ft.

Balled, 2 ft., \$2.00; 3 ft., \$2.50; 3½ ft., \$3.50.

‡**Pfitzeriana** (Spreading Juniper). One of the very best. Wide spreading graceful form, silvery blue foliage, rapid growth to 6-8 ft. Hardy.

Balled, 18 in., \$2.00; 24 in., \$2.50; 30 in., \$3.00.

*—Native California species. †—Denotes TREE. ‡—Denotes Shrub.



JUNIPER PFITZERIANA

†procumbens (Trailing). Prostrate spreading habit, dense tufted branches, gray-green foliage, very hardy. Useful for rockeries, terraces, steps, entrances, etc., also in tubs.
Balled, 15 in., \$1.25; 18 in., \$1.50; 20 in., \$2.00; 24 in., \$2.50; 30 in., \$3.00.

†rigidus (Rigid Juniper). Heavy needled form, bronzy gray color, loosely branching upright habit, fast and hardy.
Balled, 2 ft., \$1.75; 2½ ft., \$2.50; 3½-4 ft., \$3.00; 4-5 ft., \$4.00.

†Sabina (Sabin Juniper). Dark green flat foliage, spreading, half-reclining habit. Slow dense growth, very pleasing color and form.
Balled, 12 in., \$1.50; 16 in., \$2.00; 18 in., \$2.50; 24 in., \$3.00; 30 in., \$3.50.

†Sabina horizontalis or Sabina glauca. Silvery gray, fine needled form, spreading habit, faster than the green form.
Balled, 15 in., \$2.00; 18 in., \$2.50; 24 in., \$3.00.

†Sabina tamariscifolia. Dense flat growth, silvery blue, sharp needles and flat foliage mingled. Slow.
Balled, 1 ft., \$2.00; 16 in., \$2.50.

†scopulorum (Colorado Juniper). Erect pyramidal form, soft fine loose blue foliage, very fast grower. Grows 10-15 ft. high.
Balled, 18 in., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$2.00; 3 ft., \$3.00; 4 ft., \$3.50.

†virginiana compacta. Heavy, dense foliage, upright form, very hardy and drought resistant.
Balls, 1 ft., \$1.25; 18 in., \$1.75.

†LIBOCEDRUS *decurrens (Oregon Cedar, Incense Cedar). Tall, compact, pyramidal form, rich green flat foliage of the Arborvitae type. The very best formal tree, its graceful foliage preventing stiffness. Hardy for cold, heat and drought; always attractive color. Will be more widely used when better known. Fine tree for street planting in moderately wide parking spaces.
Balled, 18 in., \$2.50; 2 ft., \$3.50; 3 ft., \$4.50.
Boxed, 15-18 ft., heavy, \$150.00.

†PICEA (Spruce)... For Firs see Abies. See also Pseudotsuga. What is said of Firs applies equally to Spruces. We have some beautiful specimens for conspicuous positions.

For rockeries and mass planting we can furnish irregular specimens, dwarfed, twisted, and fan-

tastic, useful to obtain Japanese garden or Alpine effects. All sizes, 1 ft. to 8 ft., \$2.00 to \$50.00.

Let us plan and install an artistic rockery, waterfall or Alpine garden on your grounds. Our Landscape Department will be glad to talk it over with you and submit figures.

†alba Caerulea (Blue Spruce). Vigorous, sharply conical, silvery blue tint. There is nothing prettier than this spruce with new fresh growth in the spring.

Balled, 10-12 in., \$2.00; larger, assorted shapes and conditions 3 to 6 ft., \$5.00 to \$30.00.

†texcelsa (Norway Spruce). Hardy, strong growing, upright, blackish-green foliage. Usually very compact while young in Southern California, except in shady locations; more open, vigorous growth with age.

Balled, 1 ft., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$3.00; 3 ft., \$5.00; 4-5 ft., \$6.00 to \$8.00.

A few larger, 5 to 7 ft., different shapes and qualities, boxed from field at \$12.00 to \$40.00 each.

†orientalis (Oriental Spruce). Smallest needles, slenderest growth, brightest green. Grows very dwarf in sun here. Fine for tubs, rockeries and dwarf planting.

Only a few irregular specimens left, 15 to 36 in., \$2.00 to \$5.00.

†pungens (Colorado Spruce). One of the hardest and best shaped spruces.

†pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). Stiff green needles and branches. Two types, a gray green, and a glaucous blue. Also a silvery variety called Koster's Blue Spruce, now very scarce on account of Quarantine 37. All do well here but are very slow. Broad, spreading, conical.

Balled, select young plants, 12 in., \$2.50; 15 in., \$3.50. A few larger specimens of various shapes,



LIBOCEDRUS



CEDRUS DEODARA

sizes and conditions, 2 ft. to 5½ ft., \$3.50 to \$40.00, balled or boxed from the field.

We can also furnish *Picea polita*, and *Menziesi*, \$4.00 to \$10.00; *Engelmanni*, small, \$1.00 to \$2.00. *Smithiana* (*Morinda*) boxed, 6-8 ft., \$35.00 to \$50.00.

Spruces and Firs should generally be considered as shrubs rather than trees in Southern California landscape work as they are so slow in growth.

†**PINUS** (Pines). We have a large assortment of Pines. Nearly all varieties succeed well. There is a wide difference in size, habit of growth and color and many pines now neglected could be used to great advantage in Southern California horticulture. Specially adapted to backgrounds and hillside planting. Many varieties are drought resistant, requiring no water except winter rains after the first season. Several sorts are of very rapid growth, making a fine shade, and useful for roadside planting.

‡**Austriaca** (Austrian Pine). Bright pleasing green, very compact, dwarf growth in Southern California. Good for massing alone or with other shrubbery, for rockeries or individual small specimens. Often irregular, contorted, very pleasing. Five years' growth about 6 to 8 ft.

Balled, 3-4 ft., \$3.00; 5-6 ft., \$4.00 to \$10.00.

†**Canariensis** (Canary Island Pine). Upright, slender, branches ascending, growth open, rapid; beautiful shape, very large needles. Color white while young, later greenish gray. Exceedingly drought resistant. Five years' growth 20 ft.

Balls, 18 in., \$1.00; 2 ft., \$1.50; 3 ft., \$1.75; 4 ft., \$2.50.

†**Coulteri** (Big Cone Pine). Low branching, spreading pine, reaching 15 ft. in 8 years. Bears immense cones, stands drought and heat, and should be planted freely. Balled, 18 in., \$1.50; 24 in., \$2.00; 30 in., \$2.50; 36 in., \$3.00.

‡**edulis** (Pinon or Nut Pine). Small pine, short needles, dwarf growth, conical shape, gray color, very hardy. Fine for small compact specimen. Five years, 8-10 ft.

Balled, 4 ft., \$4.00; 5 ft., \$5.00; 6 ft., \$7.50.

*†**flexilis** (Limber Pine). Native white pine, bushy, spreading, compact, silvery blue green, soft needles; a beautiful small pine. Five years, 10 ft.

Balls and 5 gal., 2-3 ft., \$3.00; 2½-4 ft., \$3.50; 4-5 ft., \$4.50.

†**Halepensis** (Jerusalem or Aleppo Pine). Bushy spreading growth, exceedingly rapid, slender flexible branches, fine soft gray-green needles. Very hardy. This with *Monterey* and *maritima* or *Cluster Pine* are the three fastest growing shade pines. Not quite as good color and shape as *Monterey*, but does not die out unexpectedly like *Monterey*, and more graceful than *maritima*. Five years, 25 ft.

Cans, 2 ft., 65c; 3 ft., \$1; 4-6 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50. Balled, 2 ft., \$1.00; 3 ft., \$1.50; 4 ft., \$2.00; 5 ft., \$2.50.

*†**Jeffreyi** (Jeffrey's Pine). Resembles *Coulteri*, more compact, slower. Native. Five years 10 ft. Balled, or boxed, 6-8 ft., \$6.00 to \$20.00.

‡**Mughus** (Montana). (Dwarf Mountain Pine). Very dwarf, compact, irregular growth. For rockery and dwarf plantings. Five years, 3 to 5 ft.

Balled, 1½-3 ft., \$2.00 to \$5.00 according to shape and condition.

†**pinea** (Italian Stone Pine). Hardy, robust, bushy pine, coarse dark green needles, moderate growth, reaching 40 ft. in 25 years. Makes a striking specimen, flat top like a table, when aged.

Balled, 18 in., \$1.25; 2 ft., \$2.00.

*†**ponderosa** (Western Yellow Pine). Hardy, slow, stiff, broad bushy form, gray-green. Five years, 8 to 10 ft.

Balled, 2-3 ft., \$2.00; 4 ft., \$2.50; 5 ft., \$4.00; 6-8 ft., \$5.00 to \$20.00.

*†**radiata** (*palustris*). (*Monterey Pine*). The fastest grower and most beautiful of our pines, bright living green, very hardy, but occasionally dies mysteriously in Southern California only. Nine-tenths of the pines in cultivation in California are this variety. In 5 years, 30 ft.

Gal., 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 75c.

Balls and cans, 2 ft., 85c; 3 ft., \$1.00; 4 ft., \$1.50; 5 ft., \$2.00.

†**strobus** (White Pine). Soft fluffy, bushy pine, slender gray needles. A most pleasing lawn or shrubbery specimen. Very hardy and easily transplanted. Five years, 8-10 ft. Becoming scarce.

Balls and tubs, 5-6 ft., \$4.50. Boxed 8-14 ft., \$25.00-\$50.00.

‡**PODOCARPUS andina** (*Prumnopitys elegans*). Slender upright shrub attaining 6-8 ft. Dark foliage resembling *Yew*, but not so stiff or compact. Moderately rapid, but rather difficult to make live.

Balled, 15 in., \$2.00; 20-24 in., \$3.00.

†**PSEUDOTSUGA douglasi** (Douglas Spruce). Soft, feathery spruce. Plant in shade, as it sunburns. Good for mass shrubbery effect. Imperfect specimens, 4-6 ft., balled, \$2.00 to \$5.00. Select, \$10.00.

†**TAXODIUM mucronatum** (Chapultepec Cypress). From Mexico, resembles Coast Redwood, but foliage finer, more hardy, lighter green. Exceptionally fast and hardy. The most beautiful tall slender evergreen grown, but becomes dull and loses part of foliage in winter. Five years, 20 ft.

In cans, 6 ft., \$2.50; 7-8 ft., \$3.50 to \$8.00.

‡**THUYA** (*Biota*) (*Arborvitae*). Flat leaved evergreens of light green color, rapid development, very hardy, easily transplanted, compact forms of various shapes. Most varieties look better as young plants, the larger forms especially likely to deteriorate with age. The most widely used of all dwarf conifers. Very satisfactory.

‡**occidentalis Boothii**. Compact, grayish blue foliage of a pleasing tone. Excellent for partial shade.

Balled, 10 in., \$1.00; 12-15 in., \$1.50.

‡**Occidentallis Ellwangeriana**. Fast growing, very hardy, globe or oval shape, loose soft foliage, bronzy green in summer, purplish brown in winter.

Balled, 8-12 in., 75c; 15 in., \$1.00; 18 in., \$1.25.

‡*Occidentalis Hoveyi*. Dense globular form, compact, but not formal and machine-made like the Oriental types.

Balled, 10-12 in., 75c; 15 in., \$1.00; 18 in., \$1.50.

‡*occidentalis pyramidalis* (probably *plicata* pyr). Dark green, slender pyramidal, not dense but very graceful.

Balled, 10 in., \$1.50; 12-15 in. \$2.00; 18 in., \$2.50; 2 ft., \$3.00; 2½ ft., \$3.50.

‡*or. aurea conspicua*. Vigorous, oval, upright form, striking-colored with bright golden tips.

Balled, 12-15 in., \$1.50; 18 in., \$2.50.

‡*orientalis aurea nana* (Berckman's Dwarf Evergolden Arb. Vit.). The most wanted arborvitae. Very dwarf, golden tipped, broad oval shape. Always scarce.

Balled, 12 in., \$1.50; 15 in., \$2.00; 16-18 in., \$2.50.

‡*or. Bonita* (Dwarf green). Similar to *aurea nana* but bright green, compact.

Balled, 10-12 in., \$1.50; 16 in., \$1.75; 20 in., \$2.00; 24 in., \$2.50.

‡*or. elegantissima* (Pyramidal Golden A. V.). Erect fast growing type, not compact, but graceful, flat, upright, symmetrical effect. Beautiful while young; should be trimmed back occasionally or it loses its attractiveness with age.

Balled, 2 ft., \$2.00; 2½ ft., \$2.50; 3 ft., \$3.00; 3½ ft., \$3.50.

‡*or. Green*. A good compact form, not quite so dwarf as preceding.

Balled, 12 in., \$1.25; 15 in., \$1.50; 18 in., \$2.00; 24 in., \$3.00.

‡*or. Meldensis*. Tall oval shape, somewhat less formal and compact than most arborvitae. Light golden color.

Balled, 15 in., \$1.75; 18 in., \$2.25; 2 ft., \$2.75.

‡*or. Pyramidalis*. Fast growing, reaches 15 ft., beautiful while young, slightly looser habit and duller color with age. Fine for immediate effect while more permanent plants are developing. We have a very good compact type.

Balled, 24 in., \$1.50; 30 in., \$1.75; 36 in., \$2.00; 4 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.00.

‡*or. Rosedale*. Soft oval form; soft blue foliage, looks cuddly like a kitten. Gives quick results and splendid for temporary effect, sometimes develops yellow spots with age.

Balled, 18 in., \$1.50; 24-in., \$2.00; 30 in., \$2.50.

‡*or. Texana Glauca*. Slender, erect, columnar; soft grey foliage, not flat sprays. Fast growing.

Balled, 20-24 in., \$2.00; 30 in., \$2.50; 3-4 ft., \$3.50.

‡*THUYOPSIS borealis* (correctly *chamaecyparis Nootkatensis*). (Nootka Cypress). Resembles arborvitae, but heavier foliage and of loose and graceful form, not stiff and compact. Soft greyish, silver color, very attractive. Exceedingly hardy, never loses interior foliage or becomes brown or bare. Difficult to propagate, therefore scarce. Excellent tub plant, long lived and hardy.

Balled, 2 ft., \$3.50; 2½ ft., \$4.00; 3 ft., \$5.00.

‡*borealis compacta*. A very dwarf soft blue evergreen of slow growth, does not burn or discolor like *Rosedale A. V.* or *Ret. leptoclada*.

Balled, 8-10 in., \$1.00; 12 in., \$1.50; 15 in., \$2.00.

‡*Thuyopsis Bor. Variegata* (*Chamaecyparis? variegata?*) Possibly a variety of *Lawson Cypress*. Soft grey green foliage liberally variegated with light yellow. Good grower.

Balled, 10-12 in., \$2.00; 15 in., \$3.00.

‡*TSUGA canadensis* (Hemlock Spruce) balled, 2-3 ft., \$5.00.

‡*Caroliniana* (Carolina Hemlock). Soft, feathery, flat sprays, very graceful shape. Probably better adapted to this climate than the ordinary Hemlock. Balled, 12 in., \$2.00; 15 in., \$3.00.



DWARF EVERGOLDEN ARBORVITAE

*‡*SEQUOIA* (Wellingtonia). Two species only, distinctly Californian, the only ones in the world. The world's largest and oldest trees.

*‡*sempervirens* (Coast Redwood). This, with *Cedrus deodara* and *Libocedrus decurrens* are the best conifers for California, and we place this as best of the three. Fast, upright tapering trunk, drooping branches, foliage in flat sprays, dark pleasing green, absolutely hardy except in hottest interior, drought resistant. Very attractive in groups of two to five, planted close together. Should be used more freely for tall specimens, background effects, etc., and for street planting. Five years, 18 ft.

Gal. cans, 15-24 in., 75c-\$1; 5 gal., 2 ft., \$1.50; 2½-3 ft., \$2.50.

Field grown, difficult to transplant, 8-16 ft., boxed \$25.00 to \$100.00.

*‡*gigantea* (California Big Tree). Stiff heavy pyramidal growth, slow, makes a massive trunk; large at base, tapering to top. Short gray needles. A very hardy tree which should be planted more. This is the Yosemite species. Five years' growth, 7-8 ft. Difficult to transplant. We do not guarantee this variety when dug from field, except by special arrangement.

Balled, 2-3 ft., \$3.50.

Boxed, from field, 5 ft., \$20.00; 6 ft., \$30.00.

*—Native California species. †—Denotes TREE. ‡—Denotes Shrub.

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS



DISPLAY OF TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED CAROB TREES

We have a very large assortment of ornamental plants of all descriptions. We have listed the most important ones in this catalogue; but for lack of space are forced to omit many varieties. If there are any plants desired not found listed in these pages, write to us. We can probably either supply you or refer you to a source of supply, and we will be very happy to help you in any way.

We have made descriptions brief, but as accurate as possible. No plant is perfect; nothing is, in this imperfect world, but the good points of every one usually outweigh the defects, so that all are well worth planting. A knowledge of the weak points of each, however, gives valuable assistance in determining the selection, guiding in the location and care, and preventing disappointment. We think you will find this catalogue unusual in giving this information, and we hope you will find it useful.

We will be glad to have you consult us about your problems. The Pioneer Nursery began in 1876. Fifty years' accumulated experience is at your service.

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

The vast majority of ornamental trees planted in California are of this class. This is as it should be, and there is a large assortment of types from which to choose. Nevertheless, exclusive planting of evergreens results in monotony. Do not overlook the fact that richer contrasts, more striking results, and an infinitely larger diversity of landscape effects can be obtained by the use of well chosen deciduous trees.

In describing tree varieties, the prospective purchaser should be told the following facts: Shape, ultimate size, and rate of growth, hardiness for heat, cold and drought; color of foliage and flowers and date of bloom, enemies and any special defects. In our limited space we have tried to cover these points as far as possible. Any lacking information we will be glad to give on request.

Shrubs require less water and are cared for much more easily than a lawn. They should be used even more extensively than at present, especially in Southern California, where the cost of upkeep of lawns is quite an item in the summer. Southern California is singularly blessed with a large assortment of beautiful shrubs; more than any other place in the United States. In making suitable selections the same points of information are necessary as with regard to trees, also the additional knowledge as to suitability for sun and shade. We have endeavored to give this as far as possible, and are always pleased to be consulted and to help in the selection of plants and the laying out of your grounds.

The single dagger (†) preceding the name indicates Tree, and the double dagger (‡) denotes Shrub.

†**ABELIA rupestris** (A. grandiflora). Graceful spreading shrub, growing to 5 or 6 ft. height in about four years, entirely hardy in all respects; small, sharp pointed, glossy foliage. Loose clusters of small white bell-shaped flowers blooming from June to October. General habit of Bridal Wreath, but quite different flower. One of the very best.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 35c; 18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 75c.
Balls, 1½-2 ft., \$1.00; 2½-3 ft., \$1.50; 4 ft., \$2.50.

†**ABUTILON**. Several varieties shrubs growing from 3 to 6 ft., with bell-shaped brilliant flowers, making good sized blooming plants in one year and quite hardy. We have Yellow and Salmon-Orange colors. Subject to black scale.

Pots and cans, 8-12 in., 35c; 18-30 in., 75c to \$1.00.

†**ACACIAS**. Fast growing group of trees from Australia, nearly all quite hardy and requiring but little water. Mostly fine or narrow foliage, spreading habit and yellow flowers. Stand cold to 25 degrees, and lots of heat, but not adapted to Imperial Valley as a rule. Seldom affected by scale or other enemies, since the white scale has been eradicated.

†**armata**. Bushy tree or large shrub 15 ft.; fast, hardy; small triangular leaves; spiny; dark yellow flowers about April or May. Useful for large shrubbery massing.

†**baileyana**. The favorite flowering acacia, deep silvery blue fern-like foliage, with a wealth of fluffy canary yellow flowers in February and March. Very fast, upright, eventually compact shape, 25 ft. Quite hardy and resents overwatering. Does

•—Native California species. †—Denotes TREE. ‡—Denotes SHRUB.

not like too heavy soil. Difficult as it is to convince the public, this acacia (and also all others of the fern leaf type) is much better if planted very young and small. A thrifty 1 ft. or 2 ft. tree will usually make a bigger tree and a better tree in three years' time, than a tree 6 ft. or larger. Usually a short lived tree. Stock very scarce at present.

Exceedingly beautiful, but seldom long-lived.

Cans, 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 75c; 4 ft., \$1.00; 5 ft., \$1.50.

†*cultriformis*. Bushy spreading form, attaining 7 to 8 ft. in five years, but often trimmed to 3 or 4 ft. Silvery-gray, triangular foliage set closely along the slender branches. Very hardy, blooms May or June, masses of dark yellow tiny acacia balls in clusters. A very unique and satisfactory shrub.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 35c; 1½-2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 75c.

†*dealbata* (Silver Wattle). Upright spreading tree, eventually 50 to 60 ft. Fern foliage of silvery-gray color, soft yellow flowers a few weeks later than *Baileyana* and almost as good. A much larger, harder and longer lived tree than *Baileyana*. A fine street tree.

Pots and cans, 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 75c; 4 ft., 90c; 5 ft., \$1.00; 6-8 ft., \$1.50 to \$3.00.

†*decurrens* (Green Wattle). Resembles *dealbata* but brilliant shining green foliage still more fern-like, broader and finer, branches of new growth sharply angled. Blossoms about March, usually better than *dealbata*, only a little less beautiful than *Baileyana*. A splendid tree but difficult to get the true variety.

Pots and cans, 2-4 ft., 60c to 90c; 5-8 ft., \$1.00 to \$3.00.

†*floribunda* (*nerifolia*) (Everblooming Acacia). Fast growing round headed tree, 18-20 ft., narrow willow foliage, blooms almost constantly, soft creamy yellow balls in clusters, very fragrant.

Cans, 2 ft., 40c; 3 ft., 50c; 4 ft., 75c; 5 ft., 90c; 6 ft., \$1.25; 7 ft., \$1.50; 8-9 ft., \$2.00.

†*longifolia* (*latifolia*) (Long Leaved Acacia). Very fast, spreading, 35 ft., long straight leaves. Flowers in narrow fluffy cylinders at every leaf joint delicate sulphur yellow—in May. This and *saligna* make exceedingly quick growing shade trees, suitable for home or street planting.

Cans, 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 60c; 4 ft., 75c; 5 ft., \$1.00.

†*lophantha* (correctly *Albizzia lophantha*). Exceedingly fast, grows 12 to 18 ft. in two or three years. Large, coarse fern-like foliage, flowers in large

fluffy clusters, greenish yellow about April or May. Should be cut back and renewed every few years as it becomes bare with age. Makes a quick temporary filler.

Cans, 1-4 ft., 20c per foot.

†*melanoxylon* (Black Acacia). The commonest street tree in Southern California. Erect, compact, 50 to 60 ft.; foliage dense, long flat leaves, flowers dull cream, inconspicuous. March or April. Exceedingly fast and hardy.

Cans, 3 ft., 50c; 4 ft., 75c, 5 ft., \$1.00; 6-8 ft., \$1.25 to \$1.75.

†*molissima* (Black Wattle). Very similar to *dealbata* and *decurrens*; foliage darker, blooms later. Prices same as *A. dealbata*.

†*podalyriaefolia* (Round Leaf Silver Acacia). Spreading tree growing to 25 ft. almost silvery-white foliage, immense sprays of soft yellow flowers, delicate and dainty. Hardy and rapid but not very long lived. Still uncommon, very beautiful. Should be planted more freely.

Pots and cans, 1-2 ft., 40c to 75c; 3-5 ft., \$1.00 to \$1.50.

†*pravissima* (.....). Small tree or large shrub of dense habit. Foliage like *A. Cultriformis*, completely covering the many branches with small triangular, stemless leaves. Sprays of small, yellow, fluffy balls in May and June. Fast growing, about 18 ft.

Gal cans, 2-3 ft., 50c; 4-5 ft., \$1.00; 5 gal., 5-6 ft., \$1.50.

†*saligna* (*cyanophylla*) (Willow Acacia). 25 to 30 ft., spreading willow-like foliage and habit of growth, flowers large balls of dark yellow in May.

Its rounded, spreading habit, lower than telephone wires, its hardness and rapid growth, and its suitability for narrow parkings, recommend this for street planting.

Cans, 3 ft., 65c; 4 ft., 85c; 5-6 ft., \$1.00.

†*verticillata* (Needle Acacia). Very fast, 6 to 9 ft. in three years, but much handsomer if pruned often and kept more dwarf. Dark beautiful green, small scattering light yellow flowers in April, leaves slender, pointed, needle-like. Entirely distinct from all other acacias, resembles a beautiful conifer such as young spruce if properly trimmed and shaped. Extra hardy and drought resistant. Good for quick hedge. Should be planted more.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 25c; 18 in., 45c; 2 ft., 60c; 3-4 ft., 85c to \$1.50.



ACACIAS

†—Denotes TREE. ‡—Denotes SHRUB.

‡**ACHYRANTHES**. Bright colored foliage plants, bushy, low growing, stand exposure but not hard frost. Red, small, 15c; \$1.50 doz. Larger, 25c; \$2.50 doz.

‡**ARALIA** (properly *Fatsia*) *papyrifera* (Rice Paper Plant). Very rapid, 10 to 12 ft. Erect, tree-like, immense woolly leaves, sharply cut and angled; very tropical appearance. Immense terminal flower-clusters 2-3 ft. in diameter, creamy-white. Not advised for lawns as roots send up suckers. Very susceptible to mealy bug. Damaged by heavy frost but quickly recovers.

Cans, 1½-2 ft., 75c. Bare root, leaves defoliated, 1 ft., 40c; 2 ft., 60c; 3 ft., \$1.25.



ARALIA SIEBOLDI

‡**Sieboldi** (*Japonica*). Needs shade and moisture; dark glossy divided leaves often 16 inches across, slow growing, splendid tub plant for shady places. Blooms after several years, unusual large loose terminal cluster, creamy balls on slender stems.

Potted, 1 ft., 50c; 16 in., 75c; 18 in., \$1.00; 2 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00.

ARBUTUS

‡**unedo** (Strawberry Tree). Bushy spreading shrub with upright branches, stiff bright green leaves with red tinge, very ornamental. Rather slow growth to 5 to 6 ft. Flowers small, inconspicuous, pearly-white bells, fruit resembles a strawberry, more brilliant color and perfectly round. Entirely hardy, one of our finest shrubs.

Cans, 10-15 in., 50c.

Balls, 18 in., \$1.25; 2-3 ft., \$1.50 to \$3.00.

‡**ASPIDISTRA lurida**. Japanese plant with broad lily-like leaves, 12-24 in. tall, dark green; one of the hardiest plants for the house or dense shade outside. Plants priced according to the number of good leaves, 15c per leaf. 75c to \$4.50 each. A few variegated with broad, white stripes, 18c per leaf.

‡**AUCUBA Japonica**. Foliage plants requiring plenty of shade, but unaffected by frost; used largely as pot plants. Several forms—plain green; Gold Dust—flecked with yellow dots; two sorts of variegated. Grows 2-4 ft., slow.

Potted, 8 in., 50c; 1 ft., \$1.00; 18 in., \$1.50.

‡**AVOCADO**. Makes a magnificent shade and ornamental tree. Almost as beautiful as a magnolia, and large and quick growing as a Rubber Tree. Buy a budded variety if possible, but seedlings of the Mexican type are nearly always hardy, as well as fast growing, beautiful and cheap. We know orange growers who have planted a row of seedlings along their roadsides, now enjoying a substantial income from seedling fruit. For budded varieties see fruit department.

Hardy Mexican Seedlings, pots and cans, 1 ft., 30c; 18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 65c.

Balled, 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., 90c; 4 ft., \$1.00; 5 ft., \$1.50.

†—Denotes TREE. ‡—Denotes SHRUB.

‡**BANANA**, *Abyssinian* (*Musa ensete*). Immense leaves, often 8 ft. long and 2 ft. wide, with heavy red midribs, growing from a single heavy trunk, very fast, often 15 ft. in height. Blossoms after several years, with a giant spike, chocolate-red, which droops almost to the ground. Plants die after blooming. Gives a most tropical effect, should be planted in fairly frost-free places and sheltered from heavy winds, which tear the foliage.

Cans, 1-2 ft., \$1.00; 3 ft., \$2.00; 4-6 ft., \$2.50 to \$6.00.

‡**Orinoco** (Edible or Fruiting). See Semi-tropical Fruits. Has several stems, recovers rapidly if frosted, 10-12 ft. height, very tropical effect. Does best planted close to a building in a sheltered sunny angle.

Cans, 1½ ft., \$1.00; 2 ft., \$1.50; 3 ft., \$2.00; 4 ft., \$2.50; 6-8 ft., \$3.50 to \$6.00.

‡**BERBERIS Darwinii**. Slow dwarf shrub, eventually 2-4 ft., frost resistant, darkest green, very small holly-like foliage, covered with the most beautiful rich saffron yellow flowers in spring. Sometimes succeeds well but difficult to grow in Southern California. Likes northern conditions better.

Potted, 6-8 in., 50c; 12 in., 75c; 15 in., \$1.25.

‡**ilicifolia** (Holly Leaved *Berberis*). Semi-deciduous, slow, 4-5 ft. Very large holly-like foliage, that which remains during the winter changing to red and purple. Very hardy, flowers yellow.

Cans and balls, 12-15 in., 50c; 18 in., 75c; 2-3 ft., \$1.00; 3-4 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00.

‡**Knighti**. 4 ft., slow, bright green, elongated, prickly leaves, yellow flowered, bushy and very hardy. One of the very best new sorts, a good substitute for *Darwinii*.

Pots and cans, 8-15 in., 50c; 15-20 in., 75c.

Balled, 1 ft., \$1.00; 18-in., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$2.50.

‡**Subcaulatus**. Like *Wilsonae*—redder tips.

‡**Wilsonae**. Bushy 4-5 ft. moderately fast, small gray foliage with very fine thorns, dense round growth, very ornamental and exceptionally hardy.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 40c; 1½ ft., 75c.

Balls and cans, 1½ ft., \$1; 2 ft., \$1.50.

‡**BUDDLEIA Asiatica**. Winter blooming—Dec. to April, long white spikes on slender stems, exceedingly fragrant cut flowers. Grows 6-10 ft. in one year, should be trimmed several times each season to make bushy.

Pots and cans, 1-2 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 50c to \$1.00.

‡**Madagascariensis**. Rare, grows 6 ft. each season, attaining 12 to 15 feet. Beautiful broad dark leaves, silvery reverse. Flower clusters large, coppery orange, slightly fragrant, hardy.

Cans, 1-2 ft., 40c-75c.

Cans, 3-4 ft., \$1.50. Balls, 4-5 ft., \$3.00.

‡**Variabilis Magnifica**. See Deciduous Shrubs—Semi evergreen.



ARBUTUS UNEDO

‡BUXUS (Boxwood). The boxwoods are used almost exclusively for hedges and for individual trimmed specimens—usually for tubs. There is no better tub plant. All are slow growing, the Japanese a little faster than the others, and of compact dense growth. Useful for formal work and specimens; very hardy.

‡Japonica (Japanese Boxwood). Leaves round, larger than other boxwood and of a glossier, lighter, yellowish green. Faster grower than English Box, not so dense, requires more trimming, more likely to be discolored by frost and sun in winter.

Pots, 2-3 in., 8c; 3-4 in., 10c; 6 in., 12c; 9 in., 20c.
Cans, bushy, 10 in., 50c; 12 in., 75c; 14 in., \$1.00.
Balls, 10 in., 65c; 12 in., \$1.00; 14 in., \$1.25; 16 in., \$2.00.

Trimmed oval, round or broadly pyramidal. 16 in., \$2.50; 18 in., \$3.50; 20-24 in., \$5.00; tubs extra.
Smaller plants, 12 in., 85c; 14 in., \$1.25.

‡sempervirens (arborescens) (English Box). Dark glossy green, very compact, very slow.

The best plant for formal specimens either in tubs or ground, also the best for a small hedge.

Pots 3-6 in., \$8.00 to \$12.00 per 100; pots or balls, 8-10 in., 50c; 12 in., \$1.00; 14 in., \$1.50.

Trimmed specimens for tubs, \$4 to \$10 each. A few large from field, \$20 to \$30. There are several varieties, including variegated, long-leaved and round-leaved form.

Trimmed specimens from the ground; oval or round, 12 in., \$1.50; 14 in., \$2.00; tubs extra.

Pyramids balled, 24 in., \$2.50; 30 in., \$3.50.
Extra choice specimens in tubs, 24 to 30 in., \$5.00 to \$7.50 each.

‡suffruticosa (Dwarf Boxwood). An exceedingly slow dwarf form, scarcely attaining 12 inches in eight years. Used for very dwarf borders of walks, flower beds, shrubbery, etc.

Pots, 3-8 in., \$8.00 to \$15.00 per 100.

‡CALIFORNIA HOLLY (Christmas Berry) (Heteromeles or Photinia Arbutifolia). Fast growing, 10-12 ft. in five or six years, bushy spreading form; bright green, serrated foliage, bears large clusters of holly berries at Christmas. Very hardy and drought resistant, native to our foothills.

Pots, 6 in., 35c; 9 in., 50c.
Cans, 1 ft., 75c; 2 ft., \$1.00.

‡CALLISTEMON (Metrosideros) (Bottle Brush). rigidus (robusta). Exceedingly hardy, growing anywhere with little water. Odd rigid branches, bearing long stiff leaves almost at right angles to the stem. Flowers extremely unusual, resembling brushes used for cleaning bottles or shotguns, brilliant red, 3-4 in. long, followed by round button-like seed pods forming a cylinder around the branch, persistent for years. Height 6 to 14 ft.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 40c; 1½ ft., 75c; 2 ft., \$1.00; 3 ft., \$1.50.

‡lanceolatus, speciosa and floribunda are less stiff, more drooping, vary somewhat in size, also in shape and color of flowers. Prices the same.

‡CAMPHORE officinalis (Camphor Tree). One of the very best street and shade trees, of spreading rounded form, height up to 40 ft.; dense, compact foliage, light green, young growth tipped with pink and rosy bronze; very striking. Absolutely hardy, medium rate of growth, almost no disease nor insects. A good tree to plant under telephone wires on account of its moderate height.

Pots and cans, 15 in., 35c; 20-24 in., 50c; 30-36 in., 75c. Balled or boxed in Feb. Heavy, 5-10 ft., \$5.00 to \$25.00.

‡CANTUA—Buxifolia. Drooping half-climbing shrub, 4-8 ft. Long, narrow trumpet flowers, 4 inches long. Orange yellow shaded Tyrian rose.

Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 50c-75c; 18-30 in., \$1.00 to \$2.00.

‡CARISSA grandiflora (Natal Plum). See Semi-tropical fruits. One of the very best bushy shrubs for frost-free locations. Round leaves, glossy black-green, white jasmine-like flowers, fast growing and hardy. Used like Coprosma and of even better appearance. Frosts easily but recovers quickly. Small red fruit.

Cans, 12-15 in., 85c to \$1.00.
Balls and cans, bushy, \$1.50 to \$3.00.

†—Denotes TREE. ‡—Denotes SHRUB.



CALIFORNIA HOLLY

†CAROB TREE. See Fruit Dept. Really more valuable as an ornamental. Practically an evergreen Umbrella Tree.

Splendid, low, round-headed street tree, especially drought resistant. Small, 15c to 35c cans; 1½-3 ft., 50c to \$1.00.

†CASIMIROA edulis. Sapote. See Fruit Dept. Splendid ornamental for warm locations. Drought resistant.

‡CASSIA artemesioides. Silver-gray finely divided foliage, bushy, fast growing shrub reaching height of 5 or 6 ft., but often trimmed lower, blooms 4 or 5 months, bright yellow; stands drought and frost. Pots, cans and balls, 6-10 in., 35c; 15 in., 60c; 18 in., \$1.25; 2 ft., \$1.50.

†tomentosa. Rapid growth, 4 to 5 ft. in one season, attaining 10 to 12 ft. Upright, can be trained either bush or tree form; light green, pinnate leaves, golden flowers in flat terminal clusters. January to June. A fine winter blooming shrub damaged only by very severe freezes. Drought resistant.

Cans, 18-30 in., 50c to 75c. Balls, 3-5 ft., \$1.00 to \$2.50.

‡corymbosa. Resembles tomentosa, leaves larger and smoother, blooms in late summer.

Cans, 15-24 in., 40c; 30-40 in., 75c to \$1.00.

‡nairiobariensis. New, larger than tomentosa, flowers more showy.

Pots and cans, 2-4 ft., \$1.00.
Balls, 4-6 ft., \$2.50.

†CASUARINA stricta (Beefwood, She-Oak). Slender, graceful, upright tree resembling a pine. Very fast grower and exceedingly hardy, resisting drought, cold and heat. Fine for narrow parkings; good for a light, graceful, tall specimen in landscape use.

Cans, 2 ft., 40c; 3 ft., 50c; 4-6 ft., 75c-\$1.00.

*†CEANOTHUS (Calif. Wild Lilac). Fast growing native shrub, light blue or white flowers in sprays or terminal clusters; like loose soil, hardy for drought and frost. We can usually supply or secure several varieties including arboreus, divaricatus, incanus, thyrsoflorus, verrucosus and others. Fine for wild gardens or hillside planting. Do not overwater.

Pots, small, 35-50c. Cans, 18-24 in., \$1.00.

‡CESTRUM aurantiacum. (Orange Cestrum). Grows 5 ft., drooping sprays of coppery yellow flowers followed by white berries.

Pots and cans, 12-15 in., 40c; 18-24 in., 75c.

‡elegans (Habrothamnus). Upright growth to 9 ft.; small, dark, rosy-red flowers in dense clusters at the end of slender, gracefully drooping branches. Later these change to red berries. Make showy bush quickly, flower or berries continually. Subject to several insect pests.

Cans, 18 in., 50c; 2-4 ft., 75c to \$1.25.

- ‡parqui. (Night-blooming Jasmine). Large drooping clusters, slender white flowers, very fragrant at night only.
Cans, 15-20 in., 50c. Large, \$1.00-\$1.50.
- ‡CHOISYA ternata (Mexican Orange). Brilliant green, bushy and spreading habit, growing 5 to 6 ft. in three or four years. Flower clusters at ends of branches, white and fragrant. February to June. Host of black scale.
Pots, 35-50c. Balls, 18 in., \$1.50; 24 in., \$2.00.
- ‡CHORIZEMA ilicifolia. Slender wiry stem, prickly holly-like foliage, covered February to May with very small pansy shaped flowers, orange shading to salmon-red in color. May be grown supported against a wall or trimmed to dwarf bush. Difficult to grow and usually short lived, but extremely beautiful.
Pots and cans, 10 in., 40c; 15 in., 60c; 18 in., 75c.
- ‡CISTUS (Rock Rose) maculatus. Bushy spreading plant, growing 4 ft. high and 6 ft. across, with roughened dense foliage; fast growing and hardy in every way. Large white flowers resembling Cherokee roses, with large maroon spot in center of each petal.
Pots and cans, 12 in., 35c; 16 in., 50c; 20 in., 65c —salvifolius. Smaller white flowers. albidus. Purple. Same prices.
- ‡COPROSMA Baueri. Brilliant green, round leaves shining as if varnished, rapid growth, spreading half reclining habit, attaining with support a height of 6 or 8 ft. Used for foliage effect especially at base of buildings. Very good at coast. Color fades in very hot locations unless strongly fertilized and well watered. Rather easily frosted, but soon recovers.
Cans, 18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 65c. Balls, \$1.25 to \$2.00.
- ‡CORONILLA glauca. Shrubs 3 to 4 ft., blue-green, pea-shaped leaves and yellow pea-shaped flowers in small clusters covering the plant completely from late December to May. One of the hardiest, low growing winter blooming shrubs, giving a note of brilliant color just when needed. Seldom a long lived plant. Should be cut back when through flowering.
Pots and cans, 1 ft., 35c; 16 in., 50c; 18-20 in., 75c. Balls, \$1.00 to \$1.50.
- ‡COTONEASTER. A fast growing hardy group of berried plants, of various forms of growth and foliage, without thorns, very useful for shrubbery and for massing for fall effects.
angustifolia. Correctly a Pyracantha, which see.
‡buxifolia. Bushy, erect growth 4 to 6 ft., dark green, rather small round leaves, medium large, individual berries remaining for several months.
Cans, 12 in., 25c; 16-24 in., 40-75c.
- ‡Franchetti. Spreading, drooping shrub, 5 to 6 ft., medium to large leaves, dark green with bronzy-silver reverse. Pinkish-white flowers followed by well scattered, orange-red berries of good size. One of the best.
Cans, 12-15 in., 50c; 18 in., 75c. Ball, 2 ft., \$1.50
- ‡Harrowiana. Resembles Pannosa, darker foliage, more dense and more spreading habit. Fine berries.
Pots, 8-12 in., 50c. Balls, 15 in., \$1.25.
- ‡horizontalis. Low, flat, spreading, bright glossy green, very attractive. Covered in April with masses of tiny pink flowers and in the fall with minute, brilliant scarlet berries. The foliage also turns scarlet and it is practically deciduous in winter. Fine for borders, rockeries or where a low, flat shrub is required.
Cans and balls, 10 in., 60c; 15 in., 75c to \$1.00.
- ‡microphylla. Also flat spreading habit, but slightly more erect than horizontalis, foliage blackish-green, perfectly evergreen, better for winter effect. Flowers white, berries rose-red. This and the preceding are sometimes affected with borers.
Pots and cans, 15-18 in., 35c to 50c.
Balls, bushy, 12 in., 75c; 18 in., \$1.00; 20-24 in., \$1.75.
- ‡pannosa. Probably the most valuable of all. Fast grower, 3 to 4 ft. in one year, attaining 8 ft., upright but graceful, open growth. Foliage covered with short silvery hairs, very pleasing. Small white flowers in clusters followed by brilliant crimson berries at every leaf joint.
Pots and cans, 12 in., 35c; 18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 65c. Balled, 2 ft., \$1.00; 3 ft., \$1.50; 4 feet, \$2.00; 5 ft., \$2.50.
- ‡Simonsi. Upright growing, bushy, 6-8 ft., holds berries all winter.
Pots and cans, 18-30 in., 50c-75c.
Balls, 3-4 ft., \$1.50-2.00.
- ‡CRASSULA coccinea. Succulent fleshy leaves, stands drought and sun, makes a round headed bushy plant 18 to 30 inches, desirable for pots, tubs or specimens in ground.
Pots, 12-18 in., 25c to 60c.
- CRATAEGUS. All the evergreen Crataegus are properly Pyracanthas, which see.
- ‡DATURA suaveolens (Arborea) (Angels Trumpet). Fast growing, erect, eventually 8-12 ft. Very large long rather soft leaves, trumpet-shaped blossoms, 8 to 10 inches long, pendulous. Fairly hardy.
Cans, 14-20 in., 50c; 24-36 in., 75c to \$1.00.
- ‡DIOSMA alba (Breath of Heaven). Fine leaved heather-like foliage, light green; dense, round, compact growth; rather slow and dwarf. Dainty white flowers. Fragrant, aromatic scent. Susceptible to heavy frost. Combines well with ericas.
Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 25c to 50c.
Balled, bushy, 12-15 in., \$1.25; 18 in., \$2.00.
- ‡DISTYLIUM racemosum (Eurya Latifolia Var.) Erect, slow shrub, long flat leaves strikingly variegated; does not frost, prefers shade. 8 ft.
Pots, 1 ft., 60c; 18 in., \$1.00; 24 in., \$2.00.
- ‡DURANTA Plumieri (Golden Dewdrop). Rapid growing, tall spreading shrub, 6 to 8 ft., lavender-blue flowers in terminal clusters, somewhat resembling lilacs. Quite drought resistant, sometimes frosted but quickly recovers. Yellow berries.
Pots and cans, 10-12 in., 25c; 18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 85c; 3-4 ft., \$1.35.
‡alba. White variety. Same price.
- ‡ELEAGNUS Simoni (reflexa) Oleaster. Large fast growing, dense shrub, foliage undulated and covered with frosty, silvery coating on upper surface and silvery-bronze reverse. Very attractive and very hardy, attains height and spread of 10 ft. Flowers slender silvery-bronze, drooping beneath the foliage.
Cans and balls, 12 in., 60c; 16 in., \$1.00; 24 in., \$1.75; 30 in., \$2.50.
- ‡reflexa aurea maculata and r. argentea marginata. Variegated forms of above.
Balled, 18 in., \$1.25; 2-3 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.50.
- †EVERGREEN ELM. Ulmus Chinensis? (Chinese Weeping). Very graceful drooping tree, with narrow, glossy foliage. Most desirable, but very scarce at present.
Balled, 3-8 ft., \$1.50 to \$10.00.



COTONEASTER PANNOSA

†—Denotes TREE. ‡—Denotes SHRUB.

†EVERGREEN ELM. *Ulmus parvifolia*. Also a Chinese species, of more upright growth than *U. Chinensis* and with broader leaves. Hardy under freezing.

Cans, 1½-2 ft., 40c to \$1.25.

‡ERICA (Heath or Heather). A group of beautiful fine needled shrubs with dainty small cup or tube-shaped flowers. Many of them are very hardy, all are beautiful. Will be used even more freely in future as they become better known. Fine for grouping near porches, entrances to grounds, etc. Cut sprays are very effective for decoration and keep a long time.

‡carnea (cinerea). Low, dense, round shape, with erect branches 2½ to 3 ft. Flowers May and June, lavender-pink in small round clusters near tips of branches. Did not frost in 1922. Fine for growing in front of taller sorts. Very hardy.

4-Inch Pots, 12 in., 40c.

Balls, 12-18 in., \$1.00 to \$1.75.

‡codonodes veitchi. Delicate light-green foliage fine and dense, medium growth, 3-4 ft., pure white flowers in March and April.

Cans, 16-20 in., 75c to \$1.00.

Balled, 1½-2 ft., \$1.25 to \$2.00.

‡mediterranea. One of the fastest and hardiest; very dark green, thick and bushy, growing 6-7 ft. Dark lavender flowers, March to June. Very drought resistant. Sometimes affected with scale.

Pots and cans, 8-12 in., 35c; 15-18 in., 60c.

Balls, 15-24 in., \$1.00 to \$1.50.

‡mediterranea hybrida. Dwarf, compact, grows only 1 to 2 ft., very dense. Completely covered with bright purplish lavender flowers in midwinter.

Small pots, 25c. Balled, 10-15 in., \$1.00 to \$2.00.

‡melanthera. The best of all. Fast grower, 6 to 7 ft., fine, delicate foliage but exceptionally hardy, standing sun, drought and frost except while very young. Blooms in November or December, delicate pinkish-lilac with black eye. Blossoms completely cover the plant and remain in good condition for several months. Fine Christmas plant, both potted and for cutting sprays.

Pots, 10-12 in., light, 50c. Larger, 75c to \$1.00.

Balled, 18 in., \$1.25; 24 in., \$1.50; 30 in., \$2.00.

‡persoluta alba. Finest and most delicate foliage of all, grows 4-6 ft., airy and graceful, tiny white bells in March and April. Rapid growing and hardy.

Balled, 15-18 in., \$1.00 to \$1.50; 20-24 in., \$1.75.

‡persoluta rosea. A pink form, more dwarf and compact than the white and even prettier.

Pots and balls, 10-14 in., \$1.00 to \$1.50.

‡regerminans ovata. Rather small, 2 to 4 ft., pinkish lavender blossoms, almost everbloomer.

Pots, 50c-\$1.00; balls, 12-18 in., \$1.50 to \$2.50.

‡vagans. Low growing, spreading variety, 4 or 5 ft. across and 2 ft. tall. Dense, fine growth, flowers in June, July and August; spike-like clusters of soft lavender. Very hardy, untouched by frost, fine for rockeries and borders of shrubbery.

Pots, 6-8 in., 25c. Balls, 10-20 in., \$1.00 to \$1.75.

‡ESCALLONIA montevidensis. Moderate grower, attaining 10 ft. eventually. Large bushy shrub, well furnished with thick, glossy foliage, white flowers in flat clusters. One of the very best. Escallonias are all absolutely hardy. Flowers should be removed after blooming.

Cans, 10-15 in., 50c.

Balls, 18-30 in., \$1.50 to \$2.00.

‡pulverulenta (Berteriana or alba). Similar, flowers in spikes.

Balls, 2-4 ft., \$1.50-\$2.00.

‡rosea. The fastest and largest, 15 ft., rather coarse foliage, straggly growth. Needs much pruning. Light pink spikes. Good for fast growing and massed planting, but not for individual specimens.

Cans, 18-36 in., 40c-75c.

Balls, \$1.25 to \$2.00.

‡rubra. Resembles rosea but dwarfier, more compact and darker blossoms. Very good.

Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 50c. Balls, 18 in., \$1.50.

‡EUGENIA myrtifolia (australis). Remarkably fast grower of upright, bushy habit, attaining 15 ft. or more and wonderfully bright pleasing foliage tipped with bronze and pink. Easily trimmed into

formal shapes, especially valuable for pillar, pyramidal and cone effects. Beautiful tub specimens. Sometimes attacked by brown scale which can be controlled by spraying. Damaged by severe frost but recovers rapidly. Red berries resemble cranberries.

Pots and cans, 15 in., 50c; 18 in., 75c. 20-24 in., \$1.25; 28-30 in., \$1.75.

Trimmed specimens (tubs extra) balled, 3 ft., \$3.00; 4 ft., \$5.00; 5 ft., \$8.00; 6 ft., \$12.00.

‡Hookeriana. Similar, but larger foliage, more spreading habit and purple berries. Needs more trimming to attain compact specimen, but makes a very attractive shrub without trimming, especially when in fruit.

Pots, cans, 2 ft., \$1.00; 2½ ft., \$1.50.

Balls, 2-6 ft., \$2.00 to \$7.50.

†EUCALYPTUS. A group of Australian trees, the commoner varieties well known and grown everywhere in California. Nearly all drought resistant and fast growing, some varieties excelling in both respects. Wide variations in form both of leaf and tree, also in hardness with respect to frost. Generally tall, upright growth. The fast growing sorts are used extensively for fuel, shade, windbreaks and street trees, and the more ornamental forms for landscape use.



EUCALYPTUS

†Citriodora (Lemon Gum). Very slender and tall, clean gray bark looking as if freshly scrubbed or painted. Foliage lemon scented. Very drought resistant. Easily frosted, especially young.

Cans, 2-4 ft., 40c to 60c; 5 ft., \$1.00.

†corynocalyx (Sugar Gum). Tall, rather spreading tree, very fast growing, stands extreme heat and drought but not much frost. Bark mottled like sycamore.

Cans, 2-3 ft., 30c; 3-4 ft., 40c.

†cificolia (Scarlet Flowered Gum). The most beautiful of all, dark glossy leaves, compact bushy tree about 20 to 25 ft., great clusters of brilliant blossoms ranging from pink through all the reds and scarlets to crimson. It is impossible to tell the exact color before they bloom. Rather tender as to frost, especially while young.

Pots and cans, 2 ft., \$1.00; 2½ ft., \$1.25; 3 ft., \$1.50.

†globulus (Blue Gum). The commonest of all for street trees, windbreaks and timber. One of the fastest growing trees in the world. Too well known to need description.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 20c each; \$1.50 per 100; 2-3 ft., 35c each; \$25.00 per 100; 3-4 ft., 40c each. 5 to 7 ft., 50c to \$1.00, according to quality.

†—Denotes TREE. ‡—Denotes SHRUB.

†giobulus compacta. Exactly like ordinary Blue Gum except habit of growth; as it makes a bushy round tree, instead of upright and slender.

Cans, 15-20 in., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c.

†leucocydon rosea (.....). Moderately tall branching tree, 30-40 ft. Foliage broader than many other varieties. Flowers small, in cluster of soft attractive pink.

Small, 10-20 in., 15c to 35c.

†polyanthema (Red Box). Silvery blue, rounded foliage, spreading, well-branched form, rather slower than some others but attaining good size. Hardy in every way. The handsomest of all the large eucalypti especially for the home grounds.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 25c; 2 ft., 40c; 3 ft., 50c.

†robusta (Swamp Mahogany). Formerly used much as a street tree and very valuable where a quick dense shade, or tall thick screen is required. Large clusters of creamy flowers in early spring, valuable for honey. These result in heavy clusters of seed pods which eventually break the rather slender branches, altering the bushy shape of the tree. Makes fine shade for chicken yards in a very short time. Very large dark green glossy leaves, exceedingly rapid growth up to 30 to 40 ft. Much branched and well shaped while young, has heavy dark bark which does not shed.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 20c; 2 ft., 30c; 3-4 ft., 40c.

†rostrata (Red Gum). Probably the hardest as well as the best timber. Grows only a little slower than Blue Gum, which it greatly resembles, but stands greater extremes of heat and cold—resisting 15 degrees of frost when established. Same price as Blue Gum.

†rudis (Desert Gum). Almost as hardy as rostrata, not quite as fast grower but seems to thrive better around Bakersfield, Fresno and hot interior valleys. Has a fine bark which does not flake off. Moderate growth and height. Same price as Blue Gum.

†sideroxydon rosea (Pink Ironbark). Its distinctive feature is the very rough bark, almost black and deeply furrowed like the black walnut. Very narrow, slender leaves. Small pink flowers not conspicuous.

Small, 10-20 in., 15c to 35c.

†tereticornis (Gray Gum). Almost identical with rostrata, broader leaf, same prices.

†viminalis (Manna Gum). Said to stand the hottest Arizona and Imperial climates better than any other. Grows almost as fast as Blue Gum, foliage narrower, tree better branched. Reaches immense size. Same price as Blue Gum.

For Eucalyptus in pots or cans in quantity; and for Eucalyptus in flats, write for prices, stating kind and quantity desired. Supplies scarce as this goes to press.

‡EUONYMUS Japonica. A group of extremely hardy, bushy and compact shrubs of moderate growth, with thick, heavy, leathery leaves, which has developed many variations of form and foliage. Unharmed by frost and stands heat, also splendid plant for shade. Rather stiff habit but easily pruned and shaped. Somewhat subject to black scale. The type under this name is dark green, rather branching, grows 4 to 5 ft.

Pots and cans, 8-10 in., 20c; 12-20 in., 35c-60c.

Balled, 1 ft., 60c; 18 in., \$1.00; 2 ft., \$1.50.

‡J. alba marginata (White Edged). Upright, columnar habit, 8-10 ft., fast and hardy, leaves with broad, creamy marginal band.

Pots and cans, 8-12 in., 25c.

Balls, 18 in., \$1.00; 24 in., \$1.25; 36 in., \$2.00; 48 in., \$2.50.

‡J. argentea marginata (Silver Edged). Narrow, silver margin, with slightly variegated leaves, broad, upright form, very fast and exceedingly hardy; grows 10 ft.

Balls, 15 in., \$1.00; 18 in., \$1.50; 24 in., \$2.00.

‡J. aurea marginata (Golden Edged). Broad, bright golden edge, entire plant rich golden color, very compact, globular form, splendid formal specimens and tub plants. Dwarf and slow, 3 to 3½ ft. Always scarce.

Pots and cans, 8-12 in., 20c to 30c.

Balls, 12 in., 80c; 14 in., \$1.25; 16 in., \$1.75.

‡J. aurea maculata (variegata) (Golden Variegated). Leaves round, golden spot in center, occasional sprays of gold. Very variable, reverts readily to

green foliage making a much mottled but attractive appearance, trimmed readily to globes. Slow.

Balls, 12 in., \$1.00; 15-18 in., \$1.50; 24-30 in., \$2.00.



EUONYMUS

‡J. erecta viridis. Green, upright, compact, erect branches, columnar form, small leaves, brightest green. Good for formal planting, small hedge, and tubs, grows 3-4 ft.

Pots and cans, 8-18 in., 15 to 50c.

Balled, 15 in., 75c; 18 in., \$1.00; 20-24 in., \$1.50.

‡J. lutea variegata (Duc d'Anjou). Light green blotched with greenish-yellow. Good bushy growth. Balls, 18-24 in., \$1.00 to \$1.50.

‡pulchellus (Dwarf Euonymus). Very dwarf, very small dark leaves, erect compact branches. Resembles dwarf boxwood, giving same results more quickly, but not so permanent.

Pots, 2-4 in., \$7.00 per 100.

Field clumps, 6-12 in., 35c to 60c.

‡FABIANA imbricata. Foliage and habit resemble Monterey Cypress, grows rapidly to 10-12 ft.; but better form if trimmed back severely after each time of blooming. White tubular flowers in May and June. One of the heath family, hardest and fastest of all, very drought resistant.

Pots and cans, 18-in., 50c; 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., 90c.

†FICUS—(RUBBER TREE). The freeze of January, 1922, was a hard blow to rubber trees, but practically all the larger ones have recovered and are now almost as good as ever. In a fairly warm location such as is suitable for lemons and grapefruit we would certainly plant a rubber tree if space were available. A large rubber is the most imposing, magnificent tree grown in California.

‡elastica. The common Rubber Tree, one of the very hardest potted plants for indoor and veranda use. Large, smooth, thick, waxy, bronzy leaves; 5 and 6 in. pots, 12-15 in., \$1.25; 18 in., \$2.00.

†macrophylla (Large Leaved Rubber). Grows to a height of 90 ft., spread of 75 ft. with trunk 3 or 4 ft. thick supported by massive root abutments 10 ft. in diameter. Foliage heavy, large and thick, darkest green. Stands drought well but will use any amount of water. Fairly rapid growth, tree solid, massive and very decorative at all ages. Foliage drops a good deal requiring cleaning. We

have some splendid large trees grown in a high, warm location.

Pots and cans, 1½-4 ft., 50c to \$1.75.

Tubs and balls, 5-7 ft., \$2.50-\$5.00.

†**Pandurata** (Fiddle Leaf Rubber). Immense leaves, often 16 inches long, and 12 inches across. A remarkable and very decorative pot plant. 18 in. to 3½ ft., \$2.50 to \$6.00.

‡**GARDENIA florida** (Cape Jasmine). Small, bushy shrub, shiny green foliage, deliciously fragrant, double, waxy, white blossoms usually appearing at least twice during the summer. Slow grower, 2-4 ft. Do not overwater in cold weather or unless making growth. Stands considerable frost after the first year. Susceptible to black scale, keep clean with rosin wash or other good sprays.

Pots and cans, 4-10 in., 25c to 50c.

Balled, 10 in., \$1.00; 12 in., \$1.50; 16 in., \$2.00.

†f. **Veitchi**. More dwarf, smaller but more abundant flowers. Same prices.

‡**GENISTA** (Broom) including *Cytisus* and *Spartium* groups, listed here for convenience. All absolutely hardy, fast growing, free blooming plants.

‡**alba** and **monosperma**. Two white brooms; white flowers, May and June, on delicate, slender, gray branches, few or no leaves. *Alba* is upright, spreading; *monosperma* more graceful, drooping. Both grow 6 to 10 ft.

Pots and cans, 16 to 24 in., \$1.00.

‡**Canariensis** (Canary Island Broom). Very rapid, 8-12 ft., slender, spreading growth; small, round, green leaves. Covered completely with masses of small yellow flowers from April to late June.

Cans and balls, 12-30 in., 30c-75c; 3-5 ft., \$1.00 to \$2.00.

‡**fragrans** and **racemosa**. Dwarfier, more compact forms of *Canariensis*; foliage more softly gray, usually smaller leaves with longer, more distinct spikes or clusters, completely covering the plant, a few continuing until August or September.

Pots and cans, 12-15 in., 50c; 18-30 in., 75c to \$1.00. Heavier, \$1.50.

‡**Juncea** (*Hispanica*) (Spanish Broom). Upright 10-15 ft., much branching, round, dark green stems, almost leafless, succeeds without irrigation. Large yellow flowers, like a cloud of butterflies. Blooms several months in summer.

Cans, 18 in., 50c; 2-3 ft., 75c; 3-5 ft., \$1.00 to \$2.00.



GREVILLEA THELEMANNIANA

†**GREVILLEA robusta** (Silk Oak). Formerly much planted. Grows 50 to 60 ft. very fast, hardy in all respects and drought resistant. Finely cut foliage, orange colored blossoms lining the branches in June. Beautiful tree while quite young, making splendid results in 2 or 3 years. Requires pruning both to control shape which is liable to become leggy and awkward, also to secure new growth which will retain foliage; as older branches shed foliage, requiring frequent cleaning of leaves, etc. Cans, 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 65c; 4 ft., 85c. Larger, \$1.25 to \$2.50.

‡**GREVILLEA thelemanniana**. Always in bloom unless too cold, soft finely cut bright green foliage, flowers in terminal clusters of reddish pink, curved and twisted like claws. Beautiful oval shape, grows 6 to 8 ft.; improved by pruning back occasionally, which prevents splitting. Stands heat and drought; injured by freezing.

Pots and cans, 10-12 in., 35c; 15-18 in., 75c; 20-24 in., \$1.25.

‡**HAKEA**. Australian shrubs, drought resistant, somewhat tender as to frost.

laurina (*eucalyptoides*). 10 to 15 ft., eucalyptus foliage, peculiar flowers—red balls covered with projecting white styles, very attractive. Injured by frost.

Cans, 15-30 in., 65c to \$1.00.

‡**saligna** and **elliptica**. Bushier, broader foliage, flowers not so striking. 35c to 85c.

‡**suaveolens**, **pectinata** and **pugioniformis**. Sharp, rigid, needle-like prickly foliage of distinct forms. Stand more frost. Grown for their ornamental foliage. We can supply some, but not all of the above.

Cans, 14-24 in., 50c to \$1.00.

‡**HIBISCUS** (*Rosa-Sinensis*) (Chinese). Our showiest summer blooming shrub, growing 8 to 12 ft. Glossy dark foliage, immense flowers of brilliant colors. Very tender for frost, but lives wherever *Lantana* and *Poinsettias* do well, likes sun. We have six varieties.

‡**Single Scarlet**. Often 7 inches in diameter, continuous bloomer.

Pots, 12-15 in., 50c. Balls and cans, 18 in., 75c; 20-30 in., \$1.00 to \$2.00.

‡**Peachblow**. Double, salmon-pink, very attractive. Balls and cans, 18 in., 75c; 24-30 in., \$1.50.

‡**Double Red**. Dark rose-red. Both this and *Peachblow* often show single flowers in very cold weather or in winter in greenhouse. Balls and cans same price as *Peachblow*.

‡**Single Yellow**. Salmon-buff with large red eye. Fast grower.

Balls and cans, 18 in., 50c; 20-24 in., 75c to \$1.00.

During the summer we shall have other sizes to offer: 25c to \$3.00.

‡**HOLLY English** (*Ilex aquifolia*). Compact slow growth, very prickly, glossy foliage; grows in sun, but better in shade. Seldom bears many berries here in the South.

Balled, 15 in., \$2.00; 2-3 ft., \$5.00; 5 ft., \$15.00.

‡**American** (*Ilex opaca*). More open growth, faster, not so glossy.

3-6 ft., \$5.00 to \$15.00.

‡**HYDRANGEA**. Shade loving plants, but do well in sun except in hottest places. Immense flower heads shaped like the *Snowball*, but usually soft pink or blue tints. The blue color is not constant, but depends on the soil. It may be produced by the addition of oxide of iron (iron rust) to the soil. Bushy, fast growing, 4 to 6 ft., unharmed by frost.

‡**Hortensia**. Standard soft pink variety.

Pots and cans, 12-15 in., 40c; 18 in., 60c; 2 ft., \$1.00.

We have also in stock several of the new French Hybrids, named varieties in all shades of white, pink, rose, salmon and blue. Small plants, 50c-\$1.

‡**HYMENOSPORUM flavum**. Rare, rather slow, 20 to 30 ft. Covered for 2 or 3 months with fragrant white and yellow flowers. Scarce.

2-4 ft., \$1.50 to \$4.00.

‡**HYPERICUM Moserianum** (Gold Flower). Spreading, drooping habit, 2-3 ft., blue-green foliage, good for borders; does not stand excessively hot situations, nor much drought. Flowers flat, 2 inches diameter,

†—Denotes TREE. ‡—Denotes SHRUB.

brightest golden-yellow, April to June. Splendid in cool locations and stands zero weather.

Pots and cans, 12 in., 35c; 15 in., 50c.

Balls, bushy, 2-3 ft., \$1.25.

†**Henryii** (*patulum Henryii*). Same foliage and flower but tall bushy shrub 5 to 7 ft., very hardy and fast growing, standing drought and heat; blooms May to August.

Pots and cans, 12-15 in., 35c; 2 ft., 60c.

Balls, 5-6 ft., \$3.00; 18 in., \$1.00; 3 ft., \$1.50.

†**calycinum**. Low, bushy ground cover, very hardy, 12 to 15 in. high, stands drought, spreads faster if kept dwarf. Flowers same as above.

Small plants, 10 and 15c; pots or clumps, 50c-\$1.50.

†**IOCHROMA lanceolatum**. Exceedingly rapid, slender shrub to 9 feet. Blue flowers, tube-like, in drooping clusters. Frosts easily, but recovers rapidly.

Cans, 2-5 ft., 50c to \$1.50.

†**JACARANDA mimosaeifolia**. Frequently called the "Blue Acacia," but not related to the acacias. Foliage light green, almost fernlike. Round headed, upright form, when mature 30-35 ft. Moderately fast growth. Covered with light blue trumpet-shaped flowers in May and June, often shedding its foliage during blooming period, becoming a solid mass of blue. Rather easily frosted, but persistently recovering, so that there are large trees even in cold situations.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 35c; 2 ft., 50c; 3-4 ft., 85c to \$1.50.

†**JASMINUM primulinum**. Trailing habit, often used as a vine, but making a beautiful pendulous shrub, also for covering stumps and banks. Bright green foliage, golden-yellow blossoms beginning in February and lasting till June. Exceedingly hardy in all particulars.

Pots and cans, 18 in., 25c; 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 60c.

Balls or cans, 3-5 ft., \$1.00 to \$2.00.

†**revolutum**. Spreading arching form, 10 to 12 ft., beautiful bush with green leaves and stems, yellow blossoms abundant from May till October. Exceedingly hardy, nothing better for a large bushy shrub. Loses part of its foliage in winter.

Cans, 18 in., 50c; 2-2½ ft., 75c.

†**nudiflora**. Low, spreading, recumbent habit, branches strike root wherever they touch ground. Fine for banks. Hardy, somewhat straggling. Blooms Dec.-March.

Balled, 2-3 ft., 75c to \$1.00.

‡**KERRIA** (*Corchorus*) **Japonica** — double — (Japanese Yellow Rose). Slender, upright green stems with still more slender branches forming erect bush 5 to 7 ft., blackberry-like foliage, flowers orange, soft pleated balls at leaf joints. Blooms almost all summer, absolutely hardy.

Pots, small, 35c.

Cans and balls, 2-5 ft., 60c to \$1.75.

‡**LANTANA**. Drought resisting, sun loving plants blooming continuously except when too cold. Most colorful of all shrubs, rapidly making a gorgeous showing wherever planted. Grow in poorest soil and with little water. Damaged by frost, but older plants recover rapidly. Flower heads 1½ inch diameter, composed of tiny tubular florets. Use freely in warm locations.

Tall growing reach 6-12 ft., rapid growers. White, Orange and Red; Pink and Yellow.

Semi-Dwarf grows 3 to 5 ft. Pink and Yellow, Orange and Red, Copper.

Dwarf. Slow, 1½ to 2 ft. Cream, Pink and White; Golden Yellow (Ultima).

Trailing. Lavender. This is the hardest of all in regard to frost and is a fast grower.

All varieties. Small pots ready in spring, 2-6 in., 10-15c; 8-10 in., 20c to 25c.

4 in., pots and cans—immediate delivery; 8-15 in., 25c; larger, 40c to 75c.

‡**LAUROCERASUS officinalis** (English Laurel). Heavy dense shrub growing 6 to 8 ft., very large, smooth, dark green leaves; trims well. Entirely hardy, moderately slow growth. Used for heavy hedges, solid specimens or tub plants.

Balled, 18 in., \$1.50; 2-3 ft., \$2.00 to \$3.00.

‡**Laurocerasus lusitanica** (Portugal Laurel). Dense, compact, slow, reaching 4 ft. in 6 years. Dark green foliage with red leaf stems. Very hardy, high class shrub.

Pots, 12-18 in., 50c to \$1.25.

Balled, 15 in., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$3.00.

‡**LAURUS nobilis** (Bay Tree). Eventually grows into a tree, but almost universally used as a shrub—usually potted. Almost no trimmed specimens available since the proclamation of Quarantine 37. Slow growing darkest green, very hardy except in extra hot, sunny locations. Can be trimmed to compact regular formal shapes such as globes and pyramids. We offer only untrimmed plants.

Balled, 2 ft., \$2.50; 3 ft., \$3.50; 4 ft., \$6.00.

Pots, 10-24 in., 35c to \$1.50.



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA

*—Native California species. †—Denotes TREE. ‡—Denotes Shrub.

‡LAURUSTINUS. See Viburnum Tinus.

‡LEONOTIS leonurus (Lion's Tail). Fast growing shrub, 3-4 ft., erect branches, clusters of dull orange tassel-like flowers surrounding the stem at each joint. Unusual striking appearance.

Pots and cans, 15 in., 25c; 20 in., 50c; 30 in., 75c.
Large cans and balls, 3 ft., \$1.25; 3½-4 ft., \$2.00.

‡LEPTOSPERMUM laevigatum (Australian Tea Tree). Graceful, arching habit, growing 10 to 12 ft. ordinarily; small, oval, grayish foliage. Covered in April and May with white flowers size of a dime. Very fast and very hardy.

Cans, 15-24 in., 35c-50c; 3 ft., 75c.
Balls, 2 ft., \$1.25; 3-4 ft., \$2.00.

‡LIGUSTRUM (Privet). Largely used for hedges, but many varieties are equally good as individual shrubs. Hardy as to drought, heat and cold; and may be trimmed to any desired shape. All have white or creamy blossoms in spikes like the lilac, to which it is related. Some of the newer varieties have much better foliage than the older sorts, and may be used freely in many places in landscape work. The flowers have rather an unpleasant odor to many persons.

‡lucidum (lucidum). Dwarf, broad habit, 3-4 ft., almost round, dark, leathery leaves; moderate growth, flower clusters short and compact. Blooms May. A very dark, vivid green all winter, absolutely unharmed by frost. Should be more largely grown.

Pots and cans, 8-20 in., 20c-75c.
Balls, 15 in., \$1.00; 20-24 in., \$1.50.

There is a lightly variegated form, as well as the plain green.

‡coriaceum. Exceedingly dwarf, compact, grows 2 feet in 5 years. Thick, leathery, round leaves, almost black-green.

Pots and cans, 3-10 in., 25c to 60c; balls, \$1.25.

‡Henryii. New, small, sharply pointed, glistening foliage; round, bushy form, vigorous, thrifty growth up to 10 to 12 ft. Very satisfactory for pruning, making compact, shining green specimens much admired.

Pots and cans, 8-12 in., 25c; 18-24 in., 50c to 75c.
Balled, trimmed, 15 in., \$1.25; 18-20 in., \$1.75.

‡Japonicum (Japanese). The largest of all the Privets, becoming a small round-headed tree if unpruned. Very large panicles of creamy flowers in June and July. Broad, pointed, dark green leaves. The most largely used for hedge work. Makes a large, heavy, substantial hedge; very hardy.

Flats of 100; 6-12 in., \$3.50 to \$4.50.
Pots, cans, 10-12 in., 15c; 15-18 in., 25c; 2 ft., 50c.
Balls, 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.25; untrimmed, 4-6 ft., \$2.50.

‡Nepalense (Nepal Privet). Small leaved, sometimes called English Privet, which is an error, as the English Privet is deciduous. This is semi-deciduous, holding foliage fairly well if pruned late in season to secure new growth. Makes a very compact dark green hedge if frequently pruned, better color in summer than in winter. Loose branching growth, and bare in winter if unpruned. Blossoms very freely in May and June. May be trimmed to beautiful, formal specimens.

Flats of 100, 6-12 in., \$3.50.
Pots and cans, 8-10 in., 15c; 15 in., 25c; 18 in., 50c.
Balls, untrimmed, 3-4 ft., \$1.00; 4-6 ft. \$1.50.
Trimmed, 2-4 ft., \$1.50-\$3.

‡ovalifolium aurea (Golden Privet). Well known, fast growing, golden leaved variety, beautiful as specimens or hedge. Retains foliage in winter much better than the green type; but is a brighter color in summer.

Pots and cans, 8-12 in., 15c; 18-24 in., 50c.
Balled, 18-36 in., 90c to \$2.50.

‡Massalongianum (Everblooming Privet). Oleander-shaped leaves, bushy, upright, 6-10 ft. shrub, small, delicate flowers borne for months.

Cans, 18-24 in., 65c to 85c.

‡LONICERA nitida. Compact growing dwarf shrub of dense but graceful habit, 3 to 5 ft. Very small leaves, medium dark green, fine for dwarf hedge.

Sometimes loses interior leaves but this can be overcome by pruning. Fast growing, sometimes beautiful small specimens in one year.

Pots and cans, 6-10 in., 15c; 12-18 in., 25c to 35c.
Balls, 12 in., 75c; 16 in., \$1.00; 20 in., \$1.25.

‡MAGNOLIA grandiflora (Evergreen Magnolia). Magnificent tree reaching 60 ft., slow but always beautiful even when small. Dark, heavy, glistening foliage, flowers pearly white, 6-8 in. in diameter, intensely fragrant. Grows anywhere, but faster in heavy soil. Unaffected by heat or cold. Stands drought but likes lots of water. Well known but should be used more, especially for streets with moderate parkings.

Balls and cans, 2 ft., \$1.00; 3 ft., \$1.25-\$1.75.

Dwarf variety "Exoniensis." Slow, compact, blooms very young, sometimes when 4 ft. high. 5 gal. cans, 4-5 ft., \$4.00 and \$5.00.



LEPTOSPERMUM

*‡MAHONIA (Berberis) aquifolia (Oregon Grape). Dense, low, spreading shrub, beautiful holly-like foliage, glossy green, bluish-purple and bronze, moderate growth, 3 to 5 ft., exceedingly hardy; blossoms yellow racemes, March to May, followed by blue grape-like berries. Fine for low shrubberies, mass planting, individual specimens or groups, equally good in shade or sun.

Balls and cans, 10-12 in., 50c to 75c; 15 in., \$1.00; 18 in., bushy, \$1.50; 24 in., \$2.00; 30-36 in., \$2.50.

Japonica (Japanese Mahonia). Somewhat similar but foliage broader, thicker and variegated with yellowish green. Slower growth and prefers semi-shade.

Balled, 16-24 in., \$1.50 to \$2.50.

‡MAYTENUS boaria. Tall shrub; slender, pendulous branches, small leaves, creating a delicate, graceful effect.

1-2 ft., 50c to \$1.00.

‡MELALEUCA (Bottle Brushes). Hardy Australian shrubs, all fast growers and drought resistant, splendid for large shrubbery, wide variations in foliage, flowers and form of growth. Mostly slender stems, shape often improved by pruning. Should be largely planted in dry hot locations, but equally hardy on the sea coast.

‡armillaris (alba). Flowers white, 3 in. spikes, long, slender, needle-like foliage, light green, slender, upright, graceful growth, 15 ft.

Cans, 1 ft., 25c; 2 ft., 60c. Balls, 3 ft., \$1.50.

‡acuminata. Resembles armillaris, foliage shorter and darker, flower spike larger. Same prices.

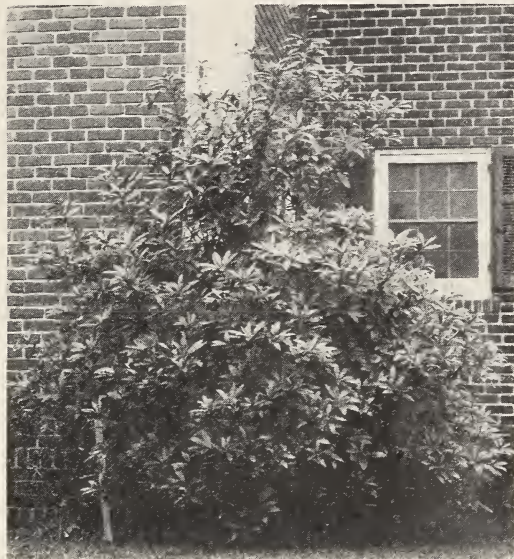
‡ericifolia. Very slender growth 10 to 12 ft., minute short leaves, bushy habit, small creamy spikes.

Cans, 18 in., 40c; 2 ft., 65c. Balls, 2-3 ft., \$1.50.

‡decussata. Similar to ericifolia but foliage more dense and bluish green, gracefully drooping habit. Flower spikes lavender. Same prices.

*—Native California species. †—Denotes TREE. ‡—Denotes Shrub.

- †**Huegelii**. Very minute needles like scales, dense, soft, green branches. The prettiest of all.
Pots and cans, 12-20 in., 35c to 65c.
- †**hypericifolia**. Oval flat leaves, fast upright growth, not well formed. Orange-scarlet flowers in good sized spikes usually on the inside of the bush. Somewhat tender for frost.
Cans, 2 ft., 65c. Balls, 3-4 ft., \$1.50.
- †**nesophila**. Oblong flat leaves, erect with the stem, very bushy habit, good green color, 10 ft. Purple or lavender spikes.
Cans, 12-20 in., 35c to 50c. Balls, 3 ft., \$1.50.
- †**MYRTUS communis** (Sweet or English Myrtle). One of our very best small leaved shrubs for hedge or specimen. Exceedingly hardy, frost proof and satisfactory even in Imperial Valley and Arizona. Small, glossy, bright green leaves, thickly placed on slender branches, rounded bushy form, growing 8-10 ft., but easily kept as low as 2 ft. Very compact, bright green, hedge, much superior to privet, growing about as fast. Small white flowers in late spring. Aromatic foliage.
For hedge, 5-8 in., \$10.00 per 100.
Cans and pots, 8-12 in., 20c; 15 in., 40c; 18 in., 60c.
Balled, 15 in., \$1.00; 18 in., \$1.25; 20-24 in., \$1.50.
- †**c. microphylla** (Small Leaved or German Myrtle). Same except size of leaves which are very small and set closely together. A very neat compact shrub. Same prices.
- †**c. flora plena** (Double Flowered Myrtle). Flowers very double, like little rosettes or tiny snowballs. Blooms later and longer, June to October.
Pots and cans, 8-12 in., 25c; 15-18 in., 50c.
Balls, 15-24 in., \$1.25 to \$2.00.
- †**c. variegated**. Variegated, striped and marked in a pleasing manner with clean, white markings.
Cans, 25-50c.
Balls, 12 in., \$1.00; 16-20 in., \$1.50 to \$2.00.
- †**NANDINA domestica**. Japanese leafy shrub, growing 5 to 7 ft., resembles a compact dwarf Bamboo in general appearance, but bushier. Foliage tipped pink and bronze in summer, winter color deep wine and bronzy-red, which with its brilliant scarlet berries makes an absolutely unique plant. Desirable for tubs, always attractive for landscape either in combination or individually. Entirely hardy.
Cans, 10-15 in., 40-75c.
Balled, bushy plants, 15 in., \$1.25; 20 in., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$2.25; 2½ ft., \$2.50; 3 ft., \$3.50.
- †**NERIUM** (Oleander). Bushy shrub or small tree, fast growing and hardy, thriving without irrigation. Very successful in Imperial Valley, Arizona and other hot dry places, where it is not troubled by black scale, its worst enemy. On the Coast scale is readily controlled by spraying. Very desirable, almost always in bloom, beautiful flowers usually scented. Daybreak (single light pink). Mrs. Roeding (double salmon). Double Rose Pink. Double Red. Nankin (buff-yellow). Double White.
Pots, cans, 15-24 in., 50c-\$1.
Balled (scarce), 2½ ft., \$1.50; 3-4 ft., \$2.50.
- †**OLEA fragrans**—correctly:
- †**OSMANTHUS fragrans** (Sweet Olive). Upright, slow, 5-7 ft., dark, leathery leaves, fine fringe-like flowers close to branches, exceptional fragrance. Two sorts, white and yellow. Very scarce since Quarantine 37.
Balls, 12-18 in., \$2.50; 24 in., \$3.50.
- †**aquifolius** (False Holly). Resembles English Holly strongly, but leaves blacker green and flat. Slow growth to 5 ft. No berries. Needs occasional pruning. Very satisfactory either in shade or sun if well cared for.
Balled, 15-18 in., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$2.25.
Also a large leaved type, balls, \$2.00-\$3.00.
- †**Parkinsonia aculeata**. (Palo Verde). Native of Arizona. Very drought resistant. Grows rapidly to 20 ft., smooth bright green bark, many branches, long slender leaves with tiny leaflets. Bright yellow flowers all summer, very attractive to bees.
Pots and cans, 15 in., 35c; 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 75c; 4-6 ft., \$1.00 to \$2.00.
- †**PHILODENDRON**. Extremely ornamental and striking tropical plants, half climbing stems requiring support, from which the long aerial roots reach the ground. Immense leaves, deeply cut or lobed. Make good tub specimens, often used in hotel lobbies. Grows 4 to 10 ft. Also splendid to plant under large trees, in shady rockeries or other protected corners. They supply an exotic appearance not equalled by any other plant.
- †**bipinnatifidum**. Leaves cut to the midrib on both sides.
Pots, 15-18 in., \$1.25; 2 ft., \$2.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.00; 4 ft., \$5.00; 5 ft., \$5.00 to \$8.00.
Tubs, 5-6 ft., \$6.00-\$12.00.



PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA

- †**pertusum** (Monstera deliciosa) (Delicious Monster). (See Semi-tropical Fruits). Not so deeply cut, sometimes perforated. Bears an edible fruit like a cob of corn in shape; flavor like pineapple. Very hardy and ornamental. Pots and tubs, 18 in., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$2.00 to \$3.00; 3 ft., \$2.75 to \$4.50; 4 ft., \$5.00 to \$7.50; 5 ft., \$6.00 to \$12.00; 7-8 ft., \$10 to \$20.
- †**trifoliatum**. Leaves in three parts, more slender than the preceding. 18 in., \$1.00; 2 ft., \$1.50; 3 ft., \$2.50; 4-5 ft., \$3.00 to \$6.00.
- PITTOSPORUM**. Several species become trees, 18 to 30 ft. tall after 10 to 15 years, and are very satisfactory. Varieties according to their relative rapidity; Undulatum, phylliraeoides, tenuifolium and rhombifolium.
- These are among our hardiest and most desirable shrubs, long lived and usually attaining large size. Principally foliage plants, yet some have a very fragrant though not showy blossom. Compact habit, various forms, quick and vigorous growth and few enemies; deservedly much planted for landscape work.
- †**Crassifolium**. Soft silvery grey, grows 4-6 ft., sometimes frosts.
Cans, 16-24 in., 50c to 75c. Balls, \$1.25-\$1.75.
- †**eugenioides**. Erect, symmetrical growth, to 15 ft. Long, narrow, yellowish green leaves with wavy margins covering the plant well to the ground. Slender black twigs. New foliage bronzy. Somewhat susceptible to frost, more successful in cooler localities than hot interiors. Makes a good hedge and fine trimmed specimen.
Pots, cans, slender, 1½ ft., 50c; 2 ft., 75c. Field grown, bushy, 18-28 in., \$1.50-\$2.50.
- †**heterophylla**. Graceful, bushy plant, dense with small leaves, dark and glossy, growing 6 to 10 ft. quickly.
Balled, 12-24 in., \$1.00-\$1.50.

†*tenuifolium (nigricans)*. Resembles *eugenioides*, foliage more oval, and not undulate; somewhat harder in hot situations; makes a small tree in congenial locations. Occasionally affected by black scale. A very desirable species. Same price as *eugenioides*.

†*Phillyraeoides*. Willowy, slender, drooping habit, narrow leaves, grows 10-15 ft. rapidly. Sometimes frosts.

Pots and cans, 18 in., 35c; 2-3 ft., 60c to 75c; 3-4 ft., \$1.50.

†*rhombifolium*. Bright light green, glossy, angular leaves. Good shrub or small tree. Seed pods like berries, orange color, attractive. Quite hardy for heat or cold.

Cans, 15-24 in., 40c to 75c. Balls, 2-3 ft., \$1.00 to \$1.50.

†*tobira*. Spreading, massive from ground up, round leaves, very dark, glossy and attractive, terminating as rosettes at end of branches, where fragrant flowers appear in spring. Exceedingly hardy, standing both frost and heat, drought resistant, and seldom troubled by enemies. Long lived and much used for massing also for individual heavy specimens.

Pots and cans, 8-10 in., 25c; 12-15 in., 50c; 16-20 in., 75c.

Balled, 18 in., \$1.50; 24 in., \$2.50; 30 in., \$3.00.

†*tobira variegatum*. Same as above but foliage gray-green, attractively marked with clear white. Equally as satisfactory as the green and much used. Stock rather scarce.

Potted, 10-15 in., 35c to 50c.

Balled, 18 in., \$2.50; 24 in., \$3.50; 30 in., \$5.00.

†*undulatum*. The largest and fastest growing species, with largest leaves, medium green in color, glossy, attractive, slightly curved margins. Bushy shrub eventually size of an orange tree. Fragrant inconspicuous flowers. Injured somewhat by frost but recovers quickly.

Pots, 8-15 in., 20c to 35c.

Cans, 15-28 in., 40c-75c.

Balls, 15-18 in., \$1.25.

†*Viridiflorum*. Intermediate between *undulatum* and *tobira*. Bright green, large leaves, bushy habit, rapid, grows 10 to 15 ft. Moderately hardy.

Pots, 8-18 in., 25c to 60c.

Balls, \$1.25-\$1.50.

†**PLUMBAGO capensis**. Reclining or semi-climbing shrub, very drought and pest resistant, sun loving, blooming continuously with large sky blue flower clusters covering entire plant. Easily frosted but grows readily from the old roots. Fine for porch screens, fences and banks, also for massing for color, where winters are not cold.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 30c; 18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 75c.

3-4 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00.

†*c. alba*. White variety, exactly same except color. Same prices.

†**POLYGALA dalmaisiana**. Everblooming shrub, entirely hardy, round form 4 to 6 ft. Purple pea-shaped flowers, almost constantly in bloom.

Pots and cans, 16-20 in., 65c.

Balls, 18 in., \$1.50.

†**POMEGRANATE** (Dwarf Everblooming) (*Punica sempervirens granatum*). Small branching shrub 2 or 3 ft. high, small glossy foliage and small bright scarlet flowers appearing freely all over the bush, and blooming continuously unless stopped by cold weather. Very little injured by frost but occasionally defoliated. Small glossy red fruit, very attractive, edible but scarcely palatable. Fine for pot plant, blooming in winter if kept warm and sunny.

Pots, 6-8 in., 25c.

Cans, 12-16 in., 60c-\$1.

Balled, 12 in., bushy, \$1; 14 in., \$1.50.

††**PRUNUS CERASUS integrifolia** (Catalina Cherry). Often used as a large shrub but attains tree size, 25 ft.; and of bushy habit. Very fast, and exceptionally hardy and drought resistant. Glossy holly-like foliage, useful as screen, for tall hedges and as low growing, bushy, roadside trees. Difficult to transplant from the ground.

Cans, 2 ft., 60c; 3 ft., 80c; 4-6 ft., \$1.25 to \$3.00.



PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS

†*Caroliniana* (Carolina Cherry). Upright, medium sized tree, moderate growth attaining 16 to 20 ft. in ten years. Glossy, light green foliage; very hardy and desirable. Makes a splendid small specimen tree. Also used as a tall growing shrub.

Cans, 2 ft., 60c; 3 ft., 80c; 4 ft., \$1.50.

Balled or boxes, 2½ to 8 ft., \$2.00 to \$18.00.

*†*ilicifolia* (California Wild Cherry). Dense shrub or small round tree, with small, glossy, prickly, curved leaves resembling holly. Exceedingly hardy, and frost proof, thriving in dryest places without irrigation. Slow growing. Makes fine hedges, groups or single specimens.

Pots and cans, 6-8 in., 35c; 12-15 in., 65c.

Balled, 12-18 in., \$1.50.

†*laurocerasus*—See *Laurocerasus officinalis*.

†**PYRACANTHA** (Evergreen Hawthorn, — Burning Bush), formerly grouped with *Crataegus*, now reclassified botanically as *Pyracantha*. Evergreen shrubs with glossy foliage and showy winter berries. Exceedingly hardy and valuable. Often slightly thorny.

†*Angustifolia* (sometimes classed as *Cotoneaster*) Tall, slender, fast, straggly grower unless pruned, 10-15 ft. Leaves long, whitened below. Berries large; very showy, a month later than other sorts. Ripe in December. Last till May.

†*Coccinea*. Variable from seeds; usually oval leaves, compact bushy form. 6-10 ft., fast grower. Berries orange to orange scarlet. White flowers in May.

†*C. Lalandi*. Larger leaves, taller, more upright growth, berries more abundant than preceding. Orange color, good sized cluster in October and November.

†*Crenulata*. Foliage long and narrow, more glossy and dense than other varieties, young leaves bronze, berries dark crimson, somewhat hidden by foliage. A beautiful shrub, 6 to 12 ft.

†*Yunnanensis*. A recent introduction from China. Rounder leaves, sometimes lobed, spreading sprawling habit, large and vigorous, 6-8 ft. Berries large; very showy, orange sometimes scarlet. Fine for mass planting, banks and ground cover.

Prices on all *Pyracanthas*.
Pots and cans, 12 in., 25c; 16 in., 50c; 24 in., 75c.
Balls and 5 gal., 2 ft., \$1.25; 3 ft., \$1.75; 4 ft., \$2.50; 5-6 ft., \$3.50-\$5.00.

*—Native California species. †—Denotes TREE. ††—Denotes Shrub.



PYRACANTHA LALANDI

†**QUERCUS** (Oaks). The oaks are especially desirable trees, largely neglected because of the mistaken idea that they are of exceedingly slow growth. This is an error, as they are easily twice as fast as a magnolia. We have grown a live-oak from the acorn which in nine years measured over 20 ft. in height, six inch caliper at base and was heavily branched. Oaks are not desirable on heavy, damp or adobe ground, but in all well drained soil succeed admirably.

*†**agrifolia** (California Live Oak). The magnificent dark green native oak with black bark. Glossy green holly-like foliage. Fairly rapid growth, 3 to 4 ft. a year. When you plant an oak you are planting for yourself and for your great grandchildren.

Cans and balls, 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00; 4 ft., \$1.50; 5 ft., \$2.00; 6 ft., \$3.00; 7-8 ft., \$5.00 to \$10.00.
Boxed, 8-15 ft., \$25.00-\$100.

We can often supply a few specimens, usually small, of some of the native evergreen oaks, such as **Q. chrysolepis** (Golden Canyon Oak), ***Dumosa** (Scrub Oak) and ***Engelmannii** (Pasadena White Oak).

50c to \$3.50 each.

†**suber** (Cork Oak). More upright than the Live Oak, with a silver-gray surface on the reverse of the leaf. Grows 50 to 60 ft., about as fast as the Live Oak, and equally hardy in every way. Rough corrugated bark, very unusual and striking, often 4 inches thick, which forms the cork of commerce.

Cans and balls, 2 ft., 60c; 3 ft., 90c; 4 ft., \$1.25-\$1.50; 5-6 ft., \$2.00 to \$4.00; 7-8 ft., \$3.50 to \$7.50.
Boxed, 8-14 ft., \$30.00-\$90.00.

†**RAPHIOLEPIS ovata** (Japonica). Dense, compact, dwarf shrub, 2½ to 4 ft.; round, thick, very dark leaves. Flowers white, with red anthers, in terminal clusters, followed by blue grape-like berries. Fine low-growing plant, absolutely hardy.

Pots and cans, 8-10 in., 30c; 12-16 in., 50c.
Balled, 15 in., \$1.00; 18 in., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$2.25.

†**Rhus intergrifolia**. Native California shrub, heavy glossy leaves.

†**Rhus ovalifolia**. Dense bushy form, rapid, hardy, drought resistant. Valuable.

Cans, 12-20 in., 75c to \$1.00.

†**SCHINUS molle** (Pepper Tree). Too well known to require description. One of the fastest, hardiest and most beautiful trees, with soft, fine-cut foliage and red berries. It is a soil and water robber, taking most of the nourishment wherever planted, and is a host plant of the black scale. This is a serious defect near the coast, but of little importance in the interior where the intense summer heat keeps black scale under control. Can be planted bare root in the spring with fair success. There is always some loss.

Pots and cans, 1 ft., 30c; 2 ft., 40c; 3 ft., 60c; 4 ft., 75c; 5 ft., \$1.00.

†**STREPTOSOLEN Jamesoni**. Bright colored, free flowering shrub of graceful, arching habit, flowers orange-yellow, in large masses, resemble Lantana at a distance, but are bell-shaped and prettier. Frosts about same as Lantana, and grows rapidly to 6 to 8 ft. Loves sunshine.

Pots, cans, 8-12 in., 30c; 15-18 in., 50c; 24 in., \$1.

†**STROBILANTHES Dyerianus** (Purple Leaved Plant). Large leaves often 6 inches, shining metallic rosy purple and silver. Resembles coleus. Pots, 6-12 in., 25c; 14-20 in., 50c.

†**sophyllus**. Narrow leaves, bushy 2 ft. plant, coloring to shiny bronze and purple. Both kinds do well in either pots or open ground. Will not stand heavy frost.

Small, 15c; medium, 25c; large, 50c.



CALIFORNIA LIVE OAK

†**TAMARIX articulata** (Evergreen Tamarix or Athel). Exceedingly fast growing evergreen tree introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, from Arabia into the Imperial Valley, where it has been largely planted in the last five years. Of faster growth than even the eucalyptus, and much hardier, thriving in most extreme heat and drought and standing considerable frost. Many specimens have grown from unrooted cuttings to a height of 40 ft. and caliper of 8 to 10 in. at the base in five years. Upright trees, drooping branches, fine needle-like foliage, soft blue-gray color. A beautiful tree and a good windbreak. Succeeds most everywhere. Grows readily from unrooted cuttings, which we can supply.

1 ft. cuttings at 15c each; \$6.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1000.

Cans, 12-20 in., 50c to 75c.

From field, 1 yr., 2-3 ft., 50c to \$1.50.

†**TECOMA stans** (also **Smithii** and others). Fast growing, finely cut leaves, brilliant yellow, funnel-shaped blossoms in large sprays on this 6 to 10 ft. shrub. Frosts easily, usually recovers rapidly, blossoms 3 to 6 months, according to the season.

Cans, 15-18 in., 40c; 2-3 ft., 75c. Balls, 3 ft., \$1.50.

*—Native California species. †—Denotes TREE. ‡—Denotes Shrub.

†**TERNSTROMEA Japonica**. Slow growing, compact shrub, of wonderful beauty. Foliage thick, waxy, wonderful bronze and copper colors on new growth. Pyramidal form which may be trimmed to any desired shape. Rare and choice. Resists frost.
Balls, 8 in., \$1.25; 10-12 in., \$2.00.

†**TRITOMA** (Red Hot Poker). Stemless plant with narrow, dark leaves. Flower shoots 3 to 5 ft. high, brilliant spikes of red and yellow. Small plants in pots, 20c; larger 35c; from ground, 50c to \$1.00.

†**VERONICA**. Dwarf shrubs, most of which dislike intense heat, but stand a great deal of cold. Attain their growth rapidly and are prettier while young, often becoming unsightly in a few years unless pruned back and regrown. All of compact growth, rather dense, very useful for edging, foregrounds, dwarf massing and bases of buildings, where quick low growth is desired. Most of them somewhat subject to scale.

†**Andersoni variegata**. Long elliptic foliage, sharply variegated white. Very fast growth to 3 ft., needs trimming occasionally, light blue flower spikes.
Pots and cans, 12 in., 30c; 15-18 in., 50c.

Andersoni is the green foliaged form growing 4 to 5 ft., rapid, bushy, same price.

†**buxifolia**. The most dwarf compact form. Very small, glossy, green leaves; spreading, compact, round plant 12 to 18 inches in height; very similar to boxwood, but even prettier and attaining about full size in 2 or 3 years. Beautiful for dwarf edging, also small specimen plants, in ground or pots.
Pots, 3-4 in., 15c. Balls, 10-15 in., 75c to \$1.00.

†**Chathamica**. Low trailing species, small leaves, profusion of pink flowers.
Balls, 12-16 in., 75c to \$1.00.

†**cupressoides**. Foliage so fine and growth so dense and compact that it looks like a Conifer of the Arborvitae type. Entirely distinct from all other Veronicas. Unsurpassed for a quick growing formal plant of this sort, but not permanent unless given good care and pruning. Pots, 15c.
Balls, 8-10 in., 75c; 10-12 in., \$1.00.

†**decussata**. One of the hardest and most satisfactory. Dense growth, 2 to 3 ft., oval, bright green, very compact foliage, deep blue flower spikes. Quite hardy.
Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 35c to 50c. Balls, 85 to \$1.75.

†**decumbens**. Low spreading, dense habit, dark foliage, good for low shrubbery. Pots, 15c.
Balls, 10-15 in., 75c to \$1.00.

†**glaucophylla**. Dense, silvery grey, very compact, small leaves.
Pots, 3-4 in., 15c. Balls, 10-15 in., 75c.

†**imperialis**. Large leaves, tinged with red on midrib and edges. Compact, dark shrub, 2 to 4 ft.; freest blooming of all Veronicas; large spikes of reddish purple. Very hardy.

Pots and cans, 6-8 in., 25c, 10-16 in., 50c to 65c.
†**Traversii**. Long, narrow foliage; upright, bushy shrub, needs frequent pruning.

Pots, 6-12 in., 15c. Balls, 12-18 in., 75c to \$1.25.
angustifolia and **menziesi**. Very similar. Balls, 75c.

†**VIBURNUM tinus** (Laurustinus). Well known, universally grown, hardy everywhere in the Coast counties, but not so well suited to the hot interior. Splendid winter bloomer, clusters of pinkish white flowers, beginning in December or January, cover the plant all spring, for 5 or 6 months. One of the best hedge plants. Sometimes affected by mealy bug.

Flats, 4-8 in., \$7.50. Pots and cans, 8-10 in., 15c. 12-15 in., 35c; 18-24 in., 50c-\$1.

Balled, 15 in., 65c; 18 in., \$1; 2 ft., \$1.50; 3 ft., \$2.
The varieties **rotundifolia** (Round Leaved) and **Robusta** (Large Leaved) are very similar.

variegatum. Similar to the green form, but strongly variegated with distinct yellowish markings.

Pots, 25c-50c; balls, 15-24 in., \$1.25 to \$2.25.

†**ventricosum**. New French variety, growing rapidly to 8 ft.; loose spreading shrub, slender stems, glossy, dark green foliage. Flowers in small white clusters, thickly scattered over entire bush.
Pots and cans, 12-30 in., 30-75c.
Balls, 18-30 in., \$1.25 to \$2.00.

†**Japonicum** (odoratissimum incorrectly). Very large, fast growing shrub, 15 to 18 ft., but often trimmed lower. Large heavy foliage, resembles English Laurel. Flowers fragrant white clusters in June. Hardy in all respects, deep green, fine winter color; should be used much more freely especially for large masses and quick effects.

Pots and cans, 12-30 in., 30c-\$1.

Balls, 18 in., \$1.25; 2 ft., \$1.50; 3-4 ft., \$2.50.

†**Sandankwa** or **suspensa**. Round, bushy shrub, 6 to 10 ft., greatly resembles Laurustinus but larger leaves, glossier green and not such dense growth. Flowers pure white in February and March, in drooping clusters, below the foliage. Grows anywhere, but color fades if too hot and dry, and improves in partial shade. Entirely frost proof; rapid growth.

Pots and cans, 12-18 in., 35c to 75c; 2 ft., \$1.00.

Balls, 15-24 in., \$1.75 to \$2.00.

†**rhytidophyllum**. Exceedingly unusual plant, leaves 5 to 8 inches long, pointed, peculiar bronzy green, surface roughened or pebbly, stems rough, light brown. Said to have large red berries. A very striking plant. Fast grower, 4 to 6 ft., entirely hardy.

Cans, 12-15 in., 50c; 18 in., 75c; 24 in., 90c.

Balls, 18 in., \$1.25; 2 ft., \$1.75; 2½-3 ft., \$2.50.



HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM—See Page Nine

*—Native California species. †—Denotes TREE. ‡—Denotes Shrub.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES



ORIENTAL SYCAMORE (European Plane)

Though deciduous shade trees are not largely grown in Southern California there is ample opportunity for their increased planting. More frequent use of deciduous trees would much enlarge the scope and variety of our landscape effects, and relieve the sameness so often noticed. With their tender green in early spring, the abundant flowers of many varieties; their rich and varied tones of green in summer; the glory of their autumn foliage; the sweeping symmetry of trunk and limb revealed by the falling leaves; and over all the delicate tracery of twigs and branches against the blue of the California midwinter sky; they offer a rich store, a varied procession of beauty seldom touched by California gardeners.

Especially should they be used as shade trees in parks where seats are provided. Their shade is as good, even better than evergreens, during the summer, and in winter there are few days when the grateful warmth of the California sun is not preferable to the chill in the shadow of an evergreen tree. Use also for shade trees in back yards, in chicken runs, on the south side of a house and many other places where it is a decided advantage to have the sun in winter and the shade in summer.

Many persons think that the well known Eastern trees will not thrive in California. With one or two exceptions that is a mistake, as nearly all grow equally well here. You can grow your old favorites if you wish; we usually have them all.

All deciduous trees are quoted bare roots unless otherwise noted, delivery December to April. We also have a few established in cans for delivery in summer. Prices in cans 25% to 50% higher.

ACER (Maple). The maples are sometimes not as rapid growers in Southern California as some of the other Eastern trees. Nor do they have as brilliant foliage in autumn as they show "Back East"—differing in this respect from the Oaks and Sweet Gum, which are even more brilliant here. But they can all be grown, and many sorts make especially beautiful trees.

dasycarpum (saccharinum) (Soft or Silver Maple). The fastest of all the maples, often reaching 25 ft. with a caliper of 6 inches in 6 years. Foliage not dense; light green with silvery reverse. Bare roots, 4 ft., 50c; 6-8 ft., 75c-\$1.25; 10-12 ft., \$1.50-\$2.50; 12-18 ft., \$5.00 to \$15.00.

d. wieri laciniata (Cut Leaf Silver). Same but finely divided leaves. Same prices.

***negundo** (Box Elder) or (Ash Leaved Maple). Rapid, exceedingly drought resistant. Makes a small compact tree. 5-6 ft., 65c; 8-10 ft., 75c to \$1.25.

platanoides (Norway Maple). Dark, heavy foliage; round, dense head. 4-5 ft., 65c; 6 ft., \$1.00; 8-10 ft., \$1.50 to \$3.00; 12 ft., \$5.00.

pseudoplatanus (Sycamore Maple). Extra large foliage, very hardy. 8 ft., \$1.25; 10 ft., \$2.00.

†rubrum (Red or Scarlet Maple). The only maple which colors brilliantly in Autumn in California. In appearance intermediate between the silver maple and sugar maple. 4-8 ft., 80c to \$1.75.

saccharum (Sugar Maple). Slow, hardy, dense head. 5 ft., \$1.00; 6 ft., \$1.25; 7-8 ft., \$1.75.

BIRCH, White (Betula Alba). Spreading tree with slender, dark branches, and thin triangular leaves. Young trees have dark colored bark, which becomes very white and smooth in a few years. Needs good care. 4 ft., \$1.25; 5-6 ft., \$2.00.

†River or Black (Betula nigra). Bark light brown, handsome tree, needs plenty of moisture. 4-6 ft., 75c to \$1.25.

Cut Leaf Weeping (Betula alba pendula laciniata). Upright, slender tree, with delicate drooping branches and small leaves. Bark white, branches black, leaves glossy, dark green; grows 25 to 40 ft. Not common in Southern California; stock difficult to procure since Quarantine 37.

We expect to secure a few. 3 ft., \$2.00; 4 ft., \$3.00; 5 ft., \$4.00; 6 ft., \$5.00.

CATALPA speciosa. Very fast growing, 30 to 40 ft., with immense heart-shaped leaves, beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers, white, large clusters May and June, followed by long, narrow, cylindrical seed pods. Timber does not rot, good for posts. 5 ft., 40c; 6 ft., 50c; 7-8 ft., 85c. Heavy, 12-15 ft., \$2.50; 20 ft., \$6.00. Crooked, half price.

ELM, American (Ulmus Americanus). A splendid shade tree, growing 50 to 75 ft., fully as desirable here as it is back East. The prettiest portion of the whole 30 miles of the Foothill Boulevard in Los Angeles County, is a quarter mile planted to these elms just east of the city limits of Azusa. A fast growing hardy tree standing drought or dampness equally well. Graceful arching branches, casting a dense shade in summer, and beautiful in outline even when bare in winter.

Prices: 4-5 ft., 50c; 6-7 ft., 75c; 8-10 ft., \$1.25; 10-12 ft., \$1.50-\$2.50; 12-15 ft., \$2.50-\$5.00; 18-20 ft., \$10-\$20.

English (Ulmus campestris). Stiffer growth than American Elm, less graceful, darker, heavier foliage. Equally desirable. Same sizes and prices. 4 ft. to 12 ft. only.

CORK ELM (Ulmus suberosa or racemosa). Bark corky in parallel ridges, varies greatly, sometimes almost smooth; habit similar to American Elm. 5-7 ft., 75c; 8 ft., \$1.25; 10-12 ft., \$2.50 to \$4.00.

GINKGO biloba (Salisburiana adiantifolia) (Maidenhair Tree). Very striking unusual tree growing slowly to 30 to 35 ft., slender while young, spreading with age. Foliage shaped like Maidenhair fern, but 2 or 3 inches across. Unusual green color, very bright yellow in autumn. Hardy and very desirable. 3 ft., 50c; 4 ft., 90c; 5 ft., \$1.25; 6 ft., \$1.75.

*—Native California species. †—Denotes TREE. ‡—Denotes Shrub.

HACKBERRY (*Celtis Mississippiensis*). Slightly resembles Mulberry in shape, moderate growth, ultimately 35-40 ft., hardy, dense shade, very rough bark. Berries dark brown, ripe in winter and remain after leaves fall.

10-12 ft., \$2.00 to \$3.50; 16 ft., \$5.00; 20 ft., \$12.

†**HONEYLOCUST**, *Thornless* (*Gleditsia triacanthia inermis*). Fern-like foliage, soft bright green, beautiful tree of distinct and unusual appearance. Grows fast in California, 15 ft. in 3 years; there is nothing resembling it here, yet it is rarely planted—why?

3-4 ft., 50c; 5-6 ft., 75c; 7-9 ft., \$1.00.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua (Sweet Gum). Slow growing, compact, upright tree, reaching 20 ft. in 15 years. Foliage resembles Maple but prettier shape and darker, glossier green. The most vivid of all autumn foliage; gold, crimson, scarlet and purple. A most desirable and hardy small tree.

2 ft., 80c; 3-4 ft., \$1.00.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree). Trunk like a ship's mast, 60 ft. Magnificent. Planted by people who want the best. 6 ft., \$1.00; 8-10 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00. Smaller, 3-5 ft., 50c to 75c.

MULBERRY. See Fruit Dept.

The **Hicks Everbearing** is an exceedingly fast growing shade tree for back yards and chicken runs. 6 to 12 ft., 75c to \$1.50.

Russian. Extremely hardy, fine for windbreaks on the desert. Makes a good shade tree. 3 ft. to 3 ft., 35c to 75c. Also extra large, 10-20 ft., immediate shade, \$2.50 to \$10.00.

Black Spanish (Persian). Delicious fruit in July and August, large and tart as Loganberry. Dwarf trees, 15 to 20 ft. shapely and ornamental. 2 to 5 ft., 40c to \$1.50.

TEAS WEeping MULBERRY. Beautiful as either tree or shrub, forming a flat head with branches weeping to the ground. Foliage remarkably bright green and very dense. Grafted on 8 or 9 ft. straight trunks, these trees can be trained to form a natural, self supporting arbor, the straight pendulous branches forming a close canopy like the sides of a tent. Smaller trees set as specimens in a plot of grass give the beautiful effect of a living fountain continually pouring its green foliage down upon the lawn. We have a splendid stock this season.

4 ft., \$1.25; 5 ft., \$1.50; 6 ft., \$2.00; 7 ft., \$2.50.

PECAN. Makes a splendid shade tree, upright, resembling Black Walnut. See Fruit Dept.

PEACH, *Flowering*. Of all the spring flowering trees the Double Flowered Peaches are the most brilliant and beautiful. The entire tree and every branch is simply a mass of blossoms, appearing before the leaves, making an immense bouquet of gorgeous color. Fast growing and very hardy, they should be more planted, but placed in the background as the tree is not especially desirable when the flowers are gone. Trim back after the flowers fall, to make plenty of new growth for next season's bloom. **Double White**, **Double Pink**, **Double Red** and **Variegated**. 3 ft., 75c; 4 ft., \$1; 6-8 ft., \$1.25.

PLATANUS (Sycamore). Hardy, fast growing trees, reaching 80 to 100 ft., well suited to Southern California and growing with little or no water. Very large, maple-like leaves. Bark mottled gray and white. Seed balls, round, heavy, rough, on slender stems.

orientalis (European Plane or Sycamore). Broader with more rounded outline than other sycamores. Stock scarce. 4 ft., 75c; 5 ft., \$1.00; 6 ft., \$1.50; 7-8 ft., \$2.00.

o. umbraculifera. A dwarf spreading, round-headed type of sycamore, slow growing, rather more a bush than a tree. 4-8 ft., \$1.00 to \$6.00.

occidentalis (American Sycamore). Very similar to *Orientalis*. 3 ft., 50c; 4 ft., 75c; 5-6 ft., \$1.00.

**racemosa* (California Sycamore). Naturally upright, well branched trees, foliage downy. The twisted specimens seen in our canyons were caused by flood waters. Very scarce. 3 ft., 60c; 4 ft., \$1; 5 ft., \$1.50. Large, \$5.00 to \$15.00.

POPULUS (Poplar). Fast growing large trees, hardy but requiring water for best results. Somewhat subject to damage by borers while young.



TEAS WEeping MULBERRY
A Natural Arbor

†*candicans* (Balm of Gilead). Leaves broader than many poplars, thrifty, makes big, bushy tree 60 feet.

4 ft., 50c; 5-6 ft., 75c; 6-8 ft., \$1.00.

eugeneii or *Carolinensis* (Carolina). A hybrid of Cottonwood, more regular form, and without the seed or cotton. Makes a large tree quickly, but is not long lived.

negra Italica (Lombardy). The slender, erect, columnar poplar often seen along roadsides or driveways. Grows 5 to 6 ft. a year, becoming 75 ft. high. Requires little space, and is perhaps the hardiest of our poplars, standing drought well. Largely used for backgrounds in landscape work, or for rows or individual specimens where tall, straight effects are desired. 4 ft., 50c; 5 ft., light, 60c; 6 ft., 75c; 7-8 ft., \$1.00; 8 ft., \$1.25; 10-12 ft., \$2.00.

Special prices quoted in quantity on request.

†*Simoni* (Simon Poplar). Sometimes called Chinese Lombardy Poplar. A new poplar of great merit. Very dark leaves, upright, clean, vigorous growth; should be largely planted.

4-6 ft., 60c; 6-7 ft., 75c; 8-10 ft., \$1.00.

PRUNUS Pissardi. (Purple Leaved Plum). Round-headed upright tree, eventually 18-20 ft., foliage deep bronzy purple, color retained throughout the summer. Bright red, round fruit, showy and good for jelly. Makes very striking object amongst surrounding green foliage. Very healthy and hardy; 4 ft., 75c; 5 ft., \$1.00; 6-7 ft., \$1.25.

QUERCUS (Oak). Deciduous oaks should be more largely planted in California. The Eastern varieties bring their gorgeous autumn colors with them in their migration to this land of sunshine, which supplies a note of harmony for autumn that is lacking in the native deciduous trees, and which relieves the ordinary unchanging greenness of the vast majority of our planting. The popular conception that oaks are too slow to plant is an error. They are not rapid growers, that is true, but al-

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most any oak 8 or 10 years old is really a good shade tree, besides being a delight and pride to its fortunate owner. And it will continue to be a delight and pride long after most other trees are sawdust and leaf-mold. Oaks are remarkably hardy, requiring only occasional watering, in fact doing fairly well with only the annual rainfall, if in retentive soil.

alba (White Oak). Leaves deeply cut with rounded lobes; purple-red in autumn, 3 ft., 65c; 4 ft., 90c; 5 ft., \$1.25.

coccinea (Scarlet Oak) and **palustris** (Pin Oak). Very similar varieties; leaves finely divided, bright green, changing to brilliant scarlet. 6 ft., \$1.50; 8 ft., \$2.50; 10 ft., \$3.50.

rubra (Red Oak). Foliage heavier than Scarlet Oak, acutely cut, sharp but short points, dark red and golden autumn color. One of the best and fastest of all the oaks. Sturdy and well formed.

falcata (Spanish Oak) and **velutina** (tinctoria) (Black Oak). Are somewhat similar, the latter with heavier, blacker foliage. All 3 at same price. 6 ft., \$1.00; 8 ft., \$1.50; 10 ft., \$3; 12-14 ft., \$4 to \$8.

macrocarpa (Burr Oak). Light colored bark, immense acorns in deep mossy caps, very rapid.

nigra (aquatica) (Water Oak or Black Oak). Very fast grower; long, dark green leaves; both varieties have golden brown autumn foliage, which they retain most of the winter. Both varieties, 6 ft., 75c; 8 ft., \$1.25; 10 ft., \$1.75; 12-16 ft., \$2.50 to \$6.00.

Robur (English Oak). The fastest grower of all; very dark green, lobed leaves; dense, compact, hardy. Foliage sometimes subject to mildew in late summer. Bordeaux Mixture is a good preventive.

We offer some large trees at very attractive prices: 6 ft., 60c; 8 ft., 75c; 10 ft., \$1.00; 12 ft., \$2.00; 14-16 ft., heavy, \$3.00 to \$6.00; 18-20 ft., heavy, \$8.00 to \$15.00.

Oaks transplant better in Dec. and Jan.

ROBINIA (Locust). All exceptionally fast growing and very hardy, thriving even in extreme desert climates and withstanding drought remarkably.

pseudacacia (Black Locust). The fastest grower, reaching height of 35 to 50 ft., with very spreading top. Short thorns, abundant white flowers with pleasing fragrance in April. Fine for desert, making shade trees, roadside trees and wind-breaks. 4 ft., 40c; 5 ft., 50c; 6 ft., 60c; 7 ft., 75c; 8-9 ft., \$1.00; 10-12 ft., \$1.50; 15-20 ft., 2-4 in. caliper, \$5.00 to \$20.00.

For roadside or windbreak planting (25 at 100 rate).

Per 100, 6 ft., \$35.00; 5 ft., \$30.00; 4 ft., \$25.00; 3 ft., \$18.00; 18 in., \$8.00.

Decaisneana (Pink Locust). One of the most beautiful spring flowering trees, profusely covered with long clusters of pea-shaped blossoms of a delicate salmon-pink. Fast grower, reaching 15 ft. in 2 years, 25 ft. in 5 years. No better or hardier shade tree for the home place, and equally desirable for roadside and parks. Not planted nearly enough.

Grafted trees, 8 ft., \$1.25; 10 ft., \$1.50; 12 ft., \$2.50.

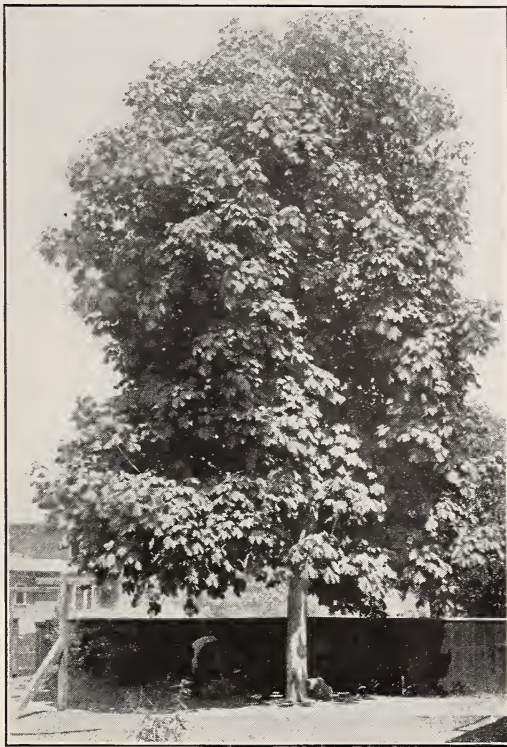
STERCULIA Platanifolia (Parasol Tree). Unique and uncommon, heavy straight stem, branching like an umbrella tree but with less number of branches. Upright tree with small, round or parasol-shaped head. Immense leaves deeply lobed. Large panicles of greenish white flowers followed by large seed pods. 8 ft., 2 in. caliper, \$2.00; 9 ft., 3 in. caliper, \$4.00; 10 ft., 4-5 in. caliper, \$8.00. A few crooked at half price.

TILIA Americana (American Linden, Basswood). Large heart-shaped leaves of a beautiful color and texture. Very shapely, upright tree, to 35 ft.; seldom seen and should be planted more freely—succeeds well here.

4-5 ft., 60c; 6 ft., \$1.25; 7-8 ft., \$1.50.

TAMARIX. Often listed as shrubs, but most varieties attain tree proportions if not kept cut back. Very useful either way. Perhaps the hardiest tree we offer for desert conditions, and one of the fastest growers. Foliage soft, cypress-like, but much more graceful. Very easily grown anywhere; fine for windbreaks or screens.

Casipica (several other species almost identical). Blossoms in February or March before foliage appears, becoming a cloudy mass of soft pink,



STERCULIA PLATANIFOLIA

very striking and beautiful. Small, dark foliage, very fast grower, 12 ft. in two years. Absolutely hardy; many trees living in the desert and Antelope Valley with only 4 or 5 inches of rainfall in the winter. Good windbreak, easily propagated from cuttings.

Cans, 1½-3 ft., 40c; bare root, 2-4 ft., 40c; 4-6 ft., 75c; 6 ft. up, \$1.00.

Japonica (Plumosa). Soft light green foliage, in sprays like ostrich plumes, flowers after the foliage appears, small light pink. Best of all for shape and foliage. 6 ft., \$1.00; a few large trees difficult to plant 12 ft., special price \$2.00.

hispidia aestivalis. Silver-gray foliage, very pleasing; flowers appear late, long graceful sprays at tips of new growth blooming almost all summer. Small plants only. 2-4 ft., 75c to \$1.50.

UMBRELLA (Melia). Well known compact tree, dense foliage and shade. Very fast.

umbraculifera (Texas Umbrella). The heavy, evenly branched kind.

3 ft., 60c; 4 ft., 75c; 5 ft., \$1.00; 6-8 ft., \$1.25 to \$2.00.

WEeping WILLOW (Salix). Extremely fast growing but ordinarily short lived unless planted close to a body of water or running stream, to which the roots have free access. Usually better in heavy, black soil; somewhat subject to borers. Grows 30 to 50 ft. in suitable locations.

We have a number of new varieties with a wide variation in foliage and habit. Some of these were originated by hybridizing at the Government Experiment Station.

Diamond. Rather broad foliage and stocky growth. 2 ft., 4 ft., 6 ft., 8 ft. and 10 ft.

Niobe. Extremely pendulous habit, yellow bark. 6 ft., 8 ft., 10 ft. and 12 ft.

Babylonian. The standard variety, extremely rapid, graceful drooping growth, 4 to 8 ft.

North Star. Strong grower, 4-6 ft.

Prices, all varieties, 4-5 ft., 60c; 6 ft., 80c; 7-8 ft., \$1.00 to \$1.50; 9-10 ft., \$2.00.

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DECIDUOUS SHRUBS



HYDRANGAEA ARBORESCENS STERILIS (Hills of Snow)

Like deciduous trees these should be used much more freely in California. Many of them present a wealth of bloom attained by only a few of the evergreen shrubs, and of a daintiness and freshness not found in any of that class. Scattered among groups of evergreen shrubs they offer no objectionable qualities, as they are not noticed at all when bare in winter, but in their blooming period they are the most attractive feature—the delight of the garden. Use them freely; they form a calendar of the procession of the seasons; and are a tender connecting link with the old home "Back East."

They are all hardy in the coldest weather ordinarily experienced in California, many (but not all) in fact are hardy at temperatures to zero and below. Shrubs which bloom early or on the older growth should never be pruned until the blossoms have passed. Then they should be trimmed if necessary to promote growth for next season.

ALMOND, Flowering. A mass of soft fluffy flowers from top to bottom blooming very early in spring before the leaves appear and in its season easily the most beautiful object in the garden. Grows 4-6 ft., very hardy.

Double Pink. Field grown, bare root, 12-18 in., 75c; 2 ft., \$1.25.

Double White. Field grown, bushy, 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00; 4 ft., \$1.50; 5 ft., \$2.00.

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon) (*Hibiscus Syriacus*). The brightest and most freely blooming shrub in the garden during July, August and September. Large, showy flowers of many colors, borne on thrifty upright shrubs which are hardy everywhere, enduring extremes of cold, heat and drought. Blossoms appear on the new growth, therefore prune heavily during the winter. The growth will be stronger and more beautiful, the flowers larger and blooming for a longer period. Somewhat subject to black scale and green aphid. Treat scale with rosin wash or other spray; aphid with tobacco (nicotine sprays or Nicodust.) The best varieties are: **totus albus**, single white, about the size of a white Cherokee rose, very free blooming; **Banner**, semi-double, white with dark maroon center; **pulcherissima** or **Lady Stanley**, double light pink with dark red center; **Double Lavender**, beautiful shade of lavender, semi-double; and **Meehani**, variegated foliage, beautiful single lavender flowers. Besides these there are **Double White**, **Double Red** and **Single Red**, not quite so desirable. 3 ft., 65c; 4 ft., \$1. A few varieties, 5-6 ft., \$1.50.

BERBERIS Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). Dwarf, compact, spiny bush, with very small, bright green leaves which become red in autumn. Much used for dwarf hedges in the East. Bushy, 15 in., 50c; 18 in., 75c.

BUDDLEIA variabilis magnifica (Butterfly Bush). Fast growing, bushy shrub to 10 ft., remains half evergreen except in extremely cold climates. Blossoms from June till November, long purple spikes

resembling Wistaria, very fragrant. Prune heavily in winter, and cut back flower stems as soon as faded. One of the very best large shrubs. Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 60c; 3-4 ft., 75c. Field, 4-6 ft., bare root, \$1.50. Balled, cut back, 3 ft., \$1.50; 4-6 ft., \$2.50.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (*Chamaecerasus*). Covered in early spring with masses of Honeysuckle flowers, several shades.

Cans, 18-24 in., 50c. Field, 2-4 ft., 60c-80c.

CERCIS Canadensis (Red Bud). Every twig covered with small pink pea-shaped blossoms in February or March before the leaves start. Grows 12 to 18 ft. 4-6 ft., \$1.25; 6-8 ft., \$1.75; 8-10 ft., \$2.50.

CALYCANTHUS Floridus (Sweet Shrub). Bushy, dark leaved shrub with many-petaled flowers of a dark chocolate color in May and June. Very sweet fragrance. Bushy, 1-2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.50; 4-5 ft., \$2.50.

CYDONIA Japonica (Japanese Flowering Quince or Burning Bush). A very hardy free flowering shrub, low bushy form and blooming very young; most varieties also bloom in the late winter or early spring, making a good show before the leaves appear, and continuing 3 or 4 months.

Umbilicata. Rose Red. Color of Papa Gontier rose, very large; March-June. Also mixed seedlings varying from pink to deepest crimson. 2 ft., 75c; 2½-3 ft., strong, \$1.25; 3-4 ft., \$1.75; balled, 35c extra.

CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia Indica*). Tall shrub or small tree bearing a wealth of crape-like flowers, often covering the entire bush, and blooming from June till October. One of the showiest and most beautiful shrubs. Difficult to transplant bare root and may die back. Stock in cans in summer is safe. We have three varieties: **Tall**

Rose Pink, upright grower, blossoms in large clusters. Dark Pink, sometimes called a red, more bushy, blossoms scattered. White, beautiful and seldom seen, pure white, 2 ft., 75c.
Bushy plants, bare roots, 3 ft., \$1.00; 4 ft., \$1.50; 5 ft., \$2.25; gal. cans, 2 ft., 75c.

DEUTZIA. A group of extremely beautiful and free-blooming shrubs very little known in California. Very hardy and fast growing.

Crenata and Pride of Rochester. Identical except for a pink stripe in the latter. Tall growing to 10 ft., very abundant, frilly, double white flowers in strong spikes and clusters, usually in May. 2-3 ft., 50c; 4 ft., 75c; 6 ft., \$1.25; 8-10 ft., \$2.00.

gracilis rosea. Graceful, drooping habit, about 4 ft., blossoms freely in mid-April, soft light pink, small flowers covering the branches in festoons. 3-4 ft., bushy, 85c; 4-5 ft., \$1.25.

ERYTHRINA velutina (Coral Tree). Wonderful spikes, 2 ft. long of immense pea-shaped coral-red flowers, of brilliant, waxy texture, blooming freely from June till September. Bush dies back each year almost to previous year's growth, gradually attaining almost tree-like structure. Very striking plant. Strong plants, heavy roots, 2-3 ft., \$1.50. 1-2 ft., pots and cans, 40c to \$1.00.

FLOWERING POMEGRANATE. Bright glossy foliage, double curled, brilliant flowers. Double Red, Red with yellow edge. 2 ft., 75c; 3-4 ft., \$1.00 to \$1.50.

FORSYTHIA viridissima (Golden Bell). One of the earliest blooming shrubs, February; golden yellow on bare branches, very showy, hardy; height 6 ft. 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 75c; 4-5 ft., 90c.

HIBISCUS (African). Large shrub or small tree to 12 ft., maple-like leaves, semi-double pink flowers from August to November. Very showy and hardy. Cans, 3 ft., 75c; 4 ft., \$1.00.

HYDRANGEA. The hardy hydrangeas do very well here in partial shade.

arborescens sterilis. Flat, white heads, grows 3 ft. 18 in., 50c; 2-3 ft., 75c to \$1.00.



JAPANESE BARBERRY



DEUTZIA CRENATA

paniculata grandiflora. Immense clusters of white blossoms on long stems, fine for cutting. Prune heavily every winter. 18-24 in., 75c; 30 in., \$1.00.

LEMON VERBENA (Lippia (Aloysia) citriodora). Fast growing, hardy, reaching 8 ft. in 3 years. Foliage having strong lemon fragrance. Cans, 1-2 ft., 25-50c. Balls, 3-5 ft., \$1.25-\$2.00.

LILAC (Syringa). Lilacs do well in Southern California, but are much slower growth and smaller in blossom than in cooler climates. The Persian varieties, however, are all quick and free bloomers even when very young and small.

Common Purple (Syringa vulgaris). Rather slow in blooming. 18 in., 60c; 24 in., 75c; 30 in., \$1.00.

Common White (S. vulg. alba). Grows faster than purple. Same price.
Also a few 5-6 ft., at \$3.00 and \$4.00.

Grafted Varieties. Several named kinds, both purple and white. 18 in., 75c; 20-24 in., \$1.00.

Persian Cut-Leaved (S. persica laciniata). Very free blooming even as small plants of 15 in. the first year. Blooms about a month earlier than the common lilac, very fragrant, light lavender blossoms; foliage finely cut, fast grower, reaching 5 or 6 ft. in 4 years.

Persian Blue, also White. These have small, sharply pointed leaves, not cut. Not quite so free flowering as the Cut Leaf variety, the Blue is a light lavender, the White shaded with mauve.

Rothomagensis. A Persian or Chinese variety with larger leaves and larger flower clusters than the ordinary Persian. Flowers deep reddish purple, very fragrant; about 10 days later than the Cut Leaved Persian. One of the very best varieties for Southern California. All Persian varieties: 15 in., 50c; 18 in., 65c; 2 ft., 85c; 30 in., \$1.25; 3-4 ft., \$1.75.

PHILADELPHUS (Syringa or Mock Orange). Shrub 6-12 ft., very fast growing, covering entire plants in April and May with a sheet of fragrant blossoms, saucer-shaped, white with golden stamens; graceful spreading form, exceedingly hardy.



WHITE LILAC

Bouquet Blanc and Avalanche. Improved varieties with large flowers, more showy.
Small, 15-24 in., 75c.

coronarius (Sweet Syringa). Abundant medium sized flowers, exceedingly fragrant.

grandiflora (Large Flowered). More robust, larger flowers, not so fragrant.

inodorus and Gordonianus. Large and very floriferous, not scented.

All of above: 3 ft., 50c; 4 ft., 75c; 5 ft., \$1.00; 6-8 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Dwarf (nana compacta). Grows only 2-3 ft., masses of creamy flowers. 18 in., 35c; 2 ft., 50c.

RHUS typhina laciniata (Shredded sumac, or Cut-leaf Staghorn Sumac). Low shrub, 3-4 ft., young stems, velvety, long, narrow, deeply-cut foliage, brilliant orange red in Autumn.
15-24 in., 50c to 75c.

SPIREA. Hardy, fast growing, free-blooming shrubs, very successful in California.

Anthony Waterer. Semi-dwarf, very bushy, 3 to 4 ft., blossoming freely from May till September, dark pink flowers in flat clusters. Foliage variegated. Small pots and cans, 6-15 in., 20c to 50c.
Clumps, 15 in., 75c; 18-36 in., \$1.00 to \$2.00.

prunifolia flora plena (Southern Bridal Wreath). Small, double, white flowers like shoe buttons, thickly strung along the long willowy branches. Very pleasing shrub, 5-6 ft. height. 2-5 ft., 60c to \$1.50.

Thunbergi (Baby's Breath Bridal Wreath). Very small, narrow, light green foliage, making a soft, graceful shrub 4 to 6 ft. Tiny star-shaped flowers, singly or in small clusters, early in spring. A very dainty but entirely hardy shrub, should be much more used. 2 ft., 60c; 3 ft., 85c; 4 ft., \$1.00.

Reevesiana (Cantonensis) (Bridal Wreath). Single White, early blooming, long, narrow foliage, bushy shape up to 8-9 ft. Completely covered in late March with flat, white flowers clusters. 3 ft., 60c; 4 ft., 75c; 5-7 ft., \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Van Houttei. (Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath). Late blooming, April or May. Flat, single white flowers making the entire bush into a huge snowball. Very graceful arching form, beautiful rounded leaves, with scalloped edges. 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 65c; 4 ft., 85c; 5 ft., \$1.25; 6 ft., \$2.00.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum opulis sterilis*). Well known, bushy, grows 6 to 8 ft., blooming in March and April with very large snowball-like clusters. 15-18 in., bushy, 50c; 20-24 in., bushy, 75c to \$1.00.

Japanese (*Viburnum plicatum*). Bush more compact, upright, flower slightly smaller, tighter balls, blooms later. Beautiful pleated leaves. 15-18 in., 75c; 18-24 in., \$1.00.

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). Sprays and clusters of milk-white berries the size of small marbles cover the 2 to 3 ft. bushes in early fall—September to November. Spreading, bushy growth, very attractive, 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 75c. We also have the red form Indian Currant (*S. vulgaris*). Small berries, 2-3 ft., 50c.

VITEX Agnus-Castus (Chaste Tree). Exceedingly showy summer bloomer and one of the few shrubs with good blue blossoms. Flowers in branched spikes on every branch from July to September. Hardy, rapid and desirable.
15-24 in., 40c; 3-4 ft., 75c; 4-5 ft., \$1.00.

WEIGELIA (*Diervilla*). The only reason why this beautiful shrub is not planted everywhere is because people do not know it. Bushy, upright form 6 to 10 ft. tall, beautiful large foliage, masses of trumpet-shaped flowers in delicate tints, flowering for several months; hardy, without pests and easily grown, it leaves little to be desired to make a perfect shrub.

Amabilis. Shaded red and pink, entirely covering the plant; one of the showiest, medium late.

Candida. Pure white, taller and more slender shrub than other varieties.

Rosea. Large light pink blossoms, often blooming for 10 weeks and a few in the fall.

Robusta. Large medium pink, late.

Venosa. One of the prettiest, light pink, shading to blush, very long season.

Variegated, two sorts, **Kosteriana Var.**, yellowish edge and **Nana Variegata** white variegation; both are beautiful shrubs retaining the color of the foliage all summer. Masses of shaded light pink flowers. Very good.

All varieties: 2 ft., 60c; 3 ft., 75c; 4 ft., \$1.00; 6-7 ft., \$2.00. Cans, 15-24 in., 35c-50c.

Eva Rathke. More dwarf growth, eventually 3-4 ft., bushy, dark red flowers. 15 in., 50c; 20-24 in., 75c. 30-36 in., \$1.25.



PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange)

PALMS, DRACAENAS AND YUCCAS



ARTISTIC USE OF PALMS

Of late years there has been a tendency on the part of some landscape gardeners to ignore the palms in their work. Except for an occasional *Cocos plumosa* no palms are used. We believe that this is a mistake. California conditions, air, light, natural landscape and climate, all demand a liberal use of palms. Why ignore that which differentiates California from nearly all the rest of the United States, and forms the one striking note in our scenery? It is true that they have often been used unskillfully, and in some places too plentifully in the past, but that is no argument against their artistic and harmonious use in the present. It is also true that beautiful landscapes can be created without palms; but it is equally true that when a photograph of a completed planting does not show whether the place where the picture was taken is located in California, or is a country place in Long Island, or a residence on Lake Shore Boulevard, Chicago—somebody has wasted an opportunity.

Not every landscape scheme can amalgamate with palms, and palms nowhere look worse than when used out of harmony with their surroundings, but by a judicious gradation and blending of other suitable plants, place can often be found for one or more palms, which will add a distinctly California touch to an otherwise commonplace planting.

It is not necessary that every house or grounds should show a palm, but there should be enough in the neighborhood or any street to let the casual visitor know that he is not in Oshkosh, Wis.

Remember in planting palms that much of the stiffness so often complained of is removed by planting groups instead of single specimens; and much artistic beauty and architectural effect is gained. This applies especially to the Fan Palm group.

The outdoor palms used in California have many things to recommend them. They are long lived; remarkably hardy, standing cold, heat and drought. Have few diseases or insect pests; are not harmed by neglect or exposure; and are distinctive, tropical and Californian. **PLANT PALMS!! PLANT PALMS!!!**

CHAMAEROPS (Trachycarpus) excelsa (Japanese Windmill Fan Palm). Slender trunks clothed with thick fibrous hairs, dense head of windmill-like fan leaves, large yellow clusters of blossoms followed by great bunches of blue berries the size and color of Concord grapes. Slow grower, very hardy in all respects—heat, drought, and cold, but likes heavy soil best, very slow and difficult to grow in coarse sand or gravel unless given plenty of water. Attains a height of 15-20 ft. in 20 years. A good palm for pairs at an entrance, or along narrow walks or drives, also effective in groups. Very good while young, may be used as tub plant.

Balls or cans, 1½ ft. \$1.00, 2 ft. \$1.75, 2½ ft. \$2.00, 3 ft. \$3.00, 3½-4 ft. \$4.00. Very large, boxed from field, 7-9 ft. \$20.00-\$30.00, 10-16 ft. \$40.00 to \$60.00.

CHAMAEROPS humilis (Dwarf Fan Palm). Somewhat resembles the preceding, but much more dwarf in habit and leaf stems armed with sharp spines; very hardy, standing 15 degrees of frost; fine palm for lawn specimen. Leaves small and

very abundant, clothing trunk to the base. A beautiful and hardy tub palm.

Cans or balls, 12-15 in., \$2.50; 18-24 in., \$4.00; box and tub, heavy, 3-5 ft., \$10.00 to \$15.00.

COCOS australis (Hardy Blue Cocos). This palm will stand more frost and heat, more drought, floods, exposure and hardship of every kind, and yet continue to look better as an ornamental palm or lawn specimen than any other variety. Will survive a temperature of 15 degrees. Silvery-blue, recurved leaf fronds, arching gracefully to the base. Makes trunk very slowly, maintaining its beautiful bushy form until a good size. Fine for tubs or boxes. Has been rather neglected in favor of the *Cocos Plumosa*, but it is equally worthy and should be planted much more freely. Its color makes it a striking individual specimen on a green lawn. An admirable palm for roadsides where there is a wide parking or no sidewalk. Looks particularly well interspersed with some taller, slender palm, or a tall tree such as Cypress, etc. Seeds surrounded

by a yellow tart pulp from which jelly may be made.

Strong field grown palms, established in cans and barrels, 3-5 ft. \$4 to \$6, 5-7 ft. \$5 to \$8.

Boxed—heavy specimens, 6 ft. \$15 to \$20, 7 ft. \$20 to \$35, 8 ft. \$25 to 50, 9-10 ft. \$40 to \$75.

COCOS plumosa (Queen Palm or Feathery Cocos). Tall, upright, smooth stem, very graceful with bright green leaf fronds. The most popular palm in Southern California today. Is sometimes injured by severe frost, but except in very small sizes usually recovers quickly. However, it is not advised for planting in cold locations. Some strains are more frost resistant than others. A very effective palm to plant near the house or in pairs, groups or borders. The most graceful, most adaptable and least stiff of all our palms. Fairly fast grower, eventually reaching 30 or 40 ft., with a 10 to 15-in. trunk. Its smooth, graceful trunk is one of the principal charms of this palm. Medium sizes exceedingly scarce this season. We have a few young palms in the ground about 4 to 5 ft. We do not care to sell these, but the demand is so insistent that we have decided to offer them balled, 6 ft., \$12.50; 5 ft., \$11.00; 4 ft., \$7.50. Small, no character leaves, balled, 18 inch, \$2.00.

Large palms from field boxed, strong stems, 7-8 ft. \$35.00, 8-9 ft. \$40.00 to \$50.00, 10 ft. \$60 to \$75.

CORYPHA australis (Livistona australis). A palm rare in Southern California, where it ought to be plentiful. Fan palm with slender trunk and compact head, rather more graceful than any of the Washingtonias—(the common California Fan Palm)—and growing more slowly than those, to 20 to 25 ft. While young makes a beautiful pot or tub plant, not stiff, but leaf stems spreading in a graceful, arching form, very attractive. Will grow anywhere, but is especially beautiful in shade, developing a peculiar glossy sheen and luster of foliage. The leaves are affected by frost, but the palm is seldom harmed, developing new growth rapidly. Would not plant in very cold sections. From field, balled, 4 ft., \$3.50; 4½ ft., \$5.00.

CYCAS revoluta (Sago Palm.) Very dwarf and compact, with many shining, dark green leaves; long stiff fronds of the finely divided feather type. Very hardy and a splendid pot palm. Thick, heavy stem, which in small plants resembles a pineapple, but almost black. Stock scarce and high since Quarantine 37 was proclaimed. \$2.50 to \$6.00, according to size and condition.

DRACAENA australis (Broad Leaved Dragon Palm). Plants with long flat grass-like leaves, with a palm-like stem, developing into branches each carrying its crown of foliage. While young the leaves clothe the entire trunk, making a very graceful plant for tubs. Withstands some frost, but injured below 20 deg. Fahr. Stands considerable drought in heavy soils, but need lots of water and hard to grow in sand. Balled, 12-15 in., \$1.00; 18 in., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$2.50; 2½-3 ft., \$4.00.

DRACAENA indivisa. Rather more common than australis, and a little hardier; foliage narrower and longer, and of slightly faster growth. Ultimately reaches tree form with irregular, spreading branches. Small plants often used alone or with other plants in hanging baskets, tubs and porch pots. Gal. cans, 16-24 inch, 75c to \$1.25. Balled from field, 18 in., \$1.25; 24 in., \$1.75; 30 in., \$2.50; 3 ft., \$3.50; 4 ft., \$5.00.

ERYTHEA armata (Blue Fan Palm). An unusual palm, silvery-blue, almost white in color, very attractive on a green lawn. Unusually hardy, being a native of the dry section of Lower California. Not injured by cold at 18 degrees, stands any amount of heat, sunshine and drought. Rather slow growth, forming a large rounded clump of leaves for several years before it begins to develop a trunk. A splendid palm for intersetting between other trees on roadsides, perfectly hardy, needing no attention or water after the first season, and making a striking contrast with other plantings. Tubs and barrels, 4 ft., \$5.00; 5 ft., \$7.00; 6 ft., \$10.00.

5 Gal. cans, 2 ft., \$2.00; 3 ft., \$3.00. Balled from field (these will probably lose some leaves). 4 ft., \$3.50; 5 ft., \$4.00; 6 ft., \$5.00.

Boxed from field, 5 ft., \$12.00; 6 ft., \$15.00; 7 ft., \$20.00.

ERYTHEA Brandegei. A rather new and rare species, also from Mexico. The fan-shaped leaves are smaller, more delicate and more numerous than the Guadalupe variety, of a soft shade of green. Boxed and established, 4 ft. \$5.00; 5 ft., \$8.00.

edulis (Guadalupe Fan Palm). The best fan palm grown in California, but for some unknown reason very seldom planted. Leaves larger, better shape and richer green in color than either of the Washingtonias, retaining the bright color and fresh appearance all through the winter when the other fan palms are yellow or brown. Does not begin to make a trunk quickly, but the trunk is prettier and smoother, the leaves shedding readily from the trunk after drying without the use of the knife.

Balled plants (will lose some leaves in transplanting), 6 ft., \$3.00; 7 ft., \$5.00; 8 ft., \$8.00; 9 ft., \$12.00. Boxed, \$6.00 to \$15.00 extra.

KENTIA Belmoreana and **Kentia Fosteriana**. House palms for pots and tubs, occasionally planted out in rockeries, ferneries, patios or other warm sheltered and shady locations. Very graceful and very hardy for indoor use, standing the dry atmosphere and the shaded interior better even than ferns. Belmoreana is more graceful, the leaves more divided than the taller, heavier Fosteriana. 4-in. pots, 15 in., \$1.25; 5-in. pots, 18-24 in., \$2.50; 6 in. pots, 24-30 in., \$3.50 to \$4.00; 36 in., \$6.00 to \$7.50.

Made up—3 to 5 plants in pot, 3-4 ft., \$7.50 to \$12.00.

PHOENIX Canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm). The largest and most striking palm in Southern California, very common in most localities. Very hardy, healthy and fast growing, making a spread of foliage 35 ft. across and reaching 30 or 40 ft. in height, with a trunk thickness of 4 or 5 feet. Will grow anywhere, stands drought but likes plenty of water for rapid growth. Much used as a tub plant and often shipped East by the carload for this purpose.

5 Gal cans—light, 2 ft., \$1.50; heavier, 2-3 ft., \$3.

Large palms balled from field, heavy stems (will lose some leaves), 10 to 14 ft., \$5.00 to \$10.00; boxed, to retain foliage, \$20.00 to \$50.00.

Note.—These large palms, balled, are a wonderful bargain as they are practically sure to grow.

reclinata. Slender stem, usually 10 to 12 inches in diameter, leaves more open and drooping, plant makes suckers or offshoots readily from the base, somewhat tender for frost.

Established plants in large cans, 4 ft., \$4.00; 5 ft., \$5.00.

roebelini. A very graceful fine leaved species much used as high-class pot plants. Can be grown in warm, sheltered places outside. Very scarce. 6-8 in., pots, 15 in., \$5.00; larger, \$10.00.

SABAL Palmetto. Broad leaf fan palm of heavy, massive appearance and slow growth. Very hardy.

Established in cans, 4 ft., \$3; 5 ft., \$4.50; 6 ft., \$6.

longifolia. Dwarf habit, seldom attaining any trunk. Balled from field, 3½-4 ft., \$4.00.

***WASHINGTONIA filifera** (Pritchardia filifera (California Fan Palm). This is the only palm native to California, growing wild in Palm Canyon in the Coachella Valley. Makes a massive trunk often 3½ ft. in diameter, has very large leaves on long leaf-stems, leaves fringed with coarse white hairs. Very hardy, stands almost anything in the shape of heat, also severe cold; fast growing, attains a height of 35 or 40 ft.

Balled from field (leaves cut off, but grow again in one season). 1½ ft., light, 75c; 2 ft., light, \$1.00; 3 ft., light, \$1.50; 4 ft., light, \$2.50; 5 ft., strong, \$3.50; 6 ft., heavy, \$4.50; 7 ft., \$5.00; 8 ft., \$7.50; 10 ft., \$12.00. Boxed, \$5.00 to \$15.00 extra.

robusta (correctly *W. gracilis*). Similar to the preceding but much more slender trunk, usually only about 16 in. diameter, but faster grower, attaining a height of 75 or 80 ft. Leaves smaller, with shorter stems and fewer filaments. Very extensively planted.

Both of these fan palms will be much more effective if grouped either with their own species or other palms, than when planted in rows or single pairs.

Balled (leaves cut off), 2 ft., \$1.25; 3 ft., \$1.75; 4 ft., \$2.50; 5 ft., \$4.00; 6 ft., \$5.00; 7 ft., \$6.00; 8-9 ft., \$10; 10 ft., \$15; 12 ft., \$25.

Boxed, 3-4 ft., \$2.50; heavy, 6-12 ft., \$12 to \$60.

CENTURY PLANT (*Agave Americana*). Makes a mammoth plant growing in the dryest places. Well known. We have on hand the Variegated with white edges. 15 in., 75c; 18 in., \$1.00.
Can usually secure other varieties also.

YUCCA pendula glauca. Broad ribbon-like leaves of thick leathery texture, ending in sharp thorny points. Single stem when young, making a very fine tub plant, foliage drooping and well shaped, and exceedingly hardy. You can go to the beach for two weeks and forget this, and it will be the only potted plant alive when you return. Blooms with a 3-ft. spike of creamy lily-like flowers; afterward developing branches, and becoming a bushy plant 6 to 8 ft. tall, blooming for several months.
Balled, 12 in., \$1.00; 18 in., \$1.25; 2 ft., \$2.00.

BAMBOOS, GRASSES, ETC.

Nothing adds the tropical touch to a landscape effect like a liberal use of bamboo and similar foliage plants, especially in connection with palms, bananas and other large leaved specimens.

They should be used plentifully in Southern California, where blue skies and bright sunshine invite and accentuate the tropical. They are equally good in connection with pools and water gardening; and some unusual jungle effects can be obtained where there is a narrow ravine, small canyon or other depression, whose depth can be enhanced and size magnified by their mysterious veillings and revelations. Whether used thus liberally or not, a group of bamboo gives a softening effect to many an ungraceful angle or otherwise abrupt ending, either of architecture or landscape planting. Nearly all of this group of plants are hardy, drought resistant and easily grown.

ARUNDO Donax (Giant Reed or Cane). Exceedingly hardy, strong growing and drought resistant, although it grows especially fast near water. It is often used as windbreak, or to stop drifting sand, or to line the sides of ditches to prevent washing out of banks and change of channel. To look well should be cut to the ground every winter and allowed to grow new canes. Grows 12 to 16 ft. in one year. 5 Gal. cans, 75c to \$1.00.

Donax Variegata. Striped form of above; very ornamental but liable to revert to green if given much water. Looks better if cut back to the ground frequently. Fast grower. Small cans, 50c; 5 gal., 75c and \$1.00. Divisions, 35c.

BAMBOOS. Giant grasses, exceedingly ornamental.

We have not attempted to give the correct botanical names of the bamboos we offer, but list them as they are commonly known to nurserymen in Southern California. There is much confusion even in the trade names, different varieties being offered under the same name, by different nurseries, and many kinds are sold without any specific name being given. The latest authority, "Standardized Plant Names," lists many varieties under names entirely different from those commonly used in California. For instance our *Phyllostachys aurea* is *Phyllostachys bambusoides aurea*; *Bambusa Metake* is *Arundinaria japonica*, etc. We will wait for authoritative identification before attempting corrections.

Bambusa Metake (Arrow Bamboo). Dwarf, 5 ft. height, slender stems not much larger than lead pencil, broad leaves, very hardy, standing frost to 10 degrees Fahr. Useful in front of larger bamboos or other foliage plants. Divided clumps from field, 75c to \$1.00.

Bambusa? (Chinese Bamboo). Straight upright habit, 12-15 ft., foliage medium broad, light yellowish green, clothed with leaves to the base, no bare stems, rather slow growth. Divided clumps, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

Bambusa vulgaris (Giant Bamboo). Spreading. Very strong arching growth to 25-30 ft., canes 1½ in. in diameter, entirely hardy; a little slower than *Dendrocalamus*, more graceful shape, foliage not quite so good. 5 gal. cans, single stem divisions, 3-4 ft., established, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Larger divisions, freshly dug, \$6.00 to \$10.00.

DENDROCALAMUS latiflorus (Giant Bamboo, Upright). The largest and tallest bamboo grown in California, attaining 40 to 60 ft. height, with stems up to 3 inches in diameter. A clump of this species makes a monumental figure in the landscape, effective as a large tree. Especially good near a drive-

way entrance. Occasionally cut by frost. Tubs and boxes, heavy canes, single 7-12 ft., \$5.00 to \$10.00. Several canes, \$8.00 to \$18.00. Clumps from field, 8-12 ft., \$20.00 to \$30.00.

A few smaller plants, divided clumps or canes, no large canes, \$2.00 to \$4.00.

DENDROCALAMUS—? (Leaning Giant?). Resembles the upright Giant; equally large but canes grow in graceful arches, making a broad clump often 25 ft. across the top. Rare and very desirable. Field clumps.

8-12 ft., \$35.00; 6-8 ft., \$15.00.

PHYLLOSTACHYS aurea (Golden Fishpole). Very fast grower to 15-18 ft., stems become bare at base, golden yellow color, spreads rapidly underground. Divisions, \$1.00 to \$2.50.

viridis (*bambusoides*?) Green Fishpole. A green stemmed form of above, slightly larger. Very fast and hardy.

Strong plants in cans and boxes, 6 ft. to 12 ft. high, 1, 2 or several canes, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

nigra (Black Bamboo). Stems green the first season, becoming black with age. Grows 10 to 12 ft., fine, graceful foliage. A charming bamboo except when its flowering year arrives, when it loses its foliage and is clothed with dry looking seeds. There is no remedy except to cut it down and wait for foliage stalks to appear again. Cans 2-4 ft., \$2.00 to \$3.00 each.

Philapense (Philippine Bamboo). Dwarf, very spreading, fine cut compound leaves, as graceful as a fern, grows 6 ft. high with a spread of 10 ft. or more. Makes a beautiful single specimen or fine in masses and combinations. Gal. cans, 3 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00. Clumps, 2-4 ft., \$2.50 to \$5.00.

—? Dwarf Broad Leaf Bamboo. Grows only 2-3 ft., dense upright, leaves oval, short and broad; very unique and attractive. Divided roots from field, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

CYPERUS, *Umbrella Plant*. Forms small clumps, 2 to 4 ft. stems, with spreading umbrella-like heads. Used near water, beside porch steps, etc.

alternifolius. Rather broad divisions in the head, grows 3-4 ft.

Pots and cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 25c to 35c; gal. cans, 40c to 50c; large, 75c.

EULALIA. Tall, narrow leaved grass, forming graceful clumps 4 to 6 ft. tall; foliage is deciduous, dying in the winter and growing quickly from the hardy roots in spring. Three varieties: *gracillima* (Narrow Leaved), *Japonica Variegata* (White Striped), *zebrina* (Yellow Banded). Small plants, 25c; larger, 50c. Clumps, \$1.00.

LEMON GRASS (*Andropogon citratus* or *shoenanthus*). Thick clumps of bluish green broad bladed grass growing 3 ft. tall. Has a strong lemon fragrance, 50c to 75c.

PAPYRUS antiquorum (Egyptian Papyrus or Paper Plant). Round reed-like stems growing 4 to 6 ft. high, surmounted by a soft thread-like crown of filaments, the whole plant presenting a very airy, graceful appearance. Fast growing, needs plenty of water and occasionally transplanting to do its best, should have rich soil. Beautiful in water arrangements, and softens the hard angle of a building, where adjoining plants permit its use. Tops frost easily, but grow quickly. Gal. cans, light, 75c; larger, \$1.00; 5 gal., \$1.25 to \$1.50.

PHORMIUM tenax (New Zealand Flax). Very hardy broad bladed plant, leaves 2 inches wide, growing 4 to 6 ft. in height, in thick, heavy clumps. Very pleasing dark green; frost proof; a good, bold, specimen for lawns or center of beds, also works well in combination. Clumps, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 to \$4.00; smaller, 75c to \$1.25.

t. variegata. Striped foliage, very distinct near at hand, not bright enough to attract attention at a distance, should be used close to walks and in the most critically inspected locations. Light clumps, and cans, \$2.00 to \$2.50; larger, \$3.00 to \$5.00.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Cortaderia* (*Gynerium*) *argentea*). Well known hardy grass, very harsh, sharp edged blades, beautiful soft plumes, September to November; clumps grow to height of 8 or 9 ft. Thrives splendidly without irrigation, roots very tenacious, often used along washes to prevent erosion of banks. A very striking specimen for landscape work. Gal. cans, 50c to 75c; larger, \$1.00; 5 gal., \$1.25 to \$1.50.

ROSES



A GARDEN OF EUGENIAS AND ROSES

THEIR PROPER USE

There is no group of flowers so universally popular as Roses. For ornamental effects in rows or beds, or as climbing vines they are unsurpassed; and of course as cut flowers there is nothing comparable. Roses are much more effective if segregated in a group by themselves. As a rule they do not combine well with other shrubbery (this does not apply to climbers) and it is only occasionally that they are advisable or effective as single specimens. Tree or Standard roses make good specimens if well trained and carefully tended—if they grow well. Nine out of ten in Southern California do not. Tree roses should have their trunks whitewashed, or wrapped in burlap; and should be staked, tied, pruned, trimmed, disbudded, shaped, fertilized, suckered, sprouted and irrigated, over and over, to produce good results.

CLIMBING ROSES—PRUNING

Climbing roses are usually successful with little care, but should be lightly pruned, the dead wood and a lot of small useless growth removed every year. Some of this pruning can be done just after they have finished a big crop of blossoms, but most of it is probably best done in winter when the plants are most dormant, which may be in December, January or February, according to the weather and the way the vines have been handled.

BUSH ROSES—PRUNING

Bush roses should be pruned heavily only once in two or three years; at other times it is best to prune less and often, choosing a time when rather dormant, and cutting out the fine small growth, pruning each to strong buds. In cutting flowers for bouquets a great deal of pruning can be performed by cutting with long stems, even sometimes taking part of the older wood, but always cutting to where there is a prominent bud. The next shoot and flower will then be vigorous and large.

Roses of different classes will need different treatment which can scarcely be taught in such a brief sketch of the subject, but can be easily learned by a little watchfulness and a few experiments.

DISEASES AND INSECT ENEMIES

For mildew use sulphur dusted over the plant—or still better—Bordeaux mixture applied either as a dry powder while wet with dew in early morning, or as a liquid spray. Mildew is seldom lasting, and not serious; appearing for a short season in certain weather and soon disappearing, even without treatment. Some varieties are very much more affected than others. Bordeaux as a spray before the plants are affected, is a good preventive.

Blighting of the buds, which turn brown and do not open, is a different thing, and is prevalent with a few varieties, usually red roses in cool weather. There is no real remedy, the trouble disappearing with change of weather.

Aphis or green fly often spoils buds and injures leaves. A hose with a strong force of water will often wash them off; also Nicotine (Black Leaf 40) as a spray—one teaspoonful to $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. water will do the work, but the easiest remedy is dusting in early morning with Nicodust, a preparation of Nicotine and Lime, etc., which can be applied with a Garden Duster (price \$1.00) in about two minutes.

We can supply any insect remedies and appliances and will be glad to quote same on request.

LOCATION AND TREATMENT

Roses do best in sun, a few climbers may be grown in partial shade, but the more shade as a rule the fewer blossoms. Plant roses several inches deeper than they grow in the nursery, especially the ones which are budded on other roots. Budded roses should be carefully watched and if suckers appear, which have a different foliage and character, they should be removed, digging down to the root and taking them off clean, so they will not sprout again. Many budded roses are spoiled every year through neglect of this precaution, the suckers taking the strength of the root so that the buds die. On the other hand a sucker from a rose propagated on its own roots is just the same as the original plant and usually more valuable than the older growth. Leave them and encourage them. We prefer roses on their own roots. There are a few varieties which make a poor root system or are such poor growers that it is always necessary to bud or graft them on stronger roots. Also many new varieties are so scarce that they cannot be produced fast enough from cuttings. But roses in general, we believe, are best on their own roots. The plants are usually not as heavy or large when sold, but the results in future years are better. We handle some of both kinds of roses.

TREE ROSES

These need special care to succeed in Southern California.

We carry an assortment growing in large cans.

Stems 28 to 36 inch, heads medium to light. Price, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Write for list of varieties.



FOUR GOOD CLIMBING ROSES

Clbg. Winnie Davis

Clbg. Pink Cochet

Clbg. Papa Gontier

Clbg. Kaiserin

Prices quoted are for Strong, No. 1 plants. Smaller sizes when available are priced according to quality and condition.

Prices are for quantities under 10. For 10 or more roses, any assortment, deduct 5c each for all 50c roses, 10c each for all roses over 50c.

Roses may be purchased and planted with perfect success all the year around. During the winter months—Dec., Jan., Feb. and part of March, roses are usually sold in a dormant condition, with bare roots packed in damp material. At other times we have them growing in cans. There is seldom any loss if the cans are cut and the rose planted carefully without loosening the earth from the roots. Roses removed from cans and shipped without earth after growth has started, to save freight or express charges, are at purchaser's risk; we cannot assume any guarantee under such conditions.

ROSES OF OUTSTANDING MERIT

Not all new—but extra good.

If you don't know them—try them.

Crusader, Golden Emblem, Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, Louise Catherine Breslau, Mad. Edw. Herriott, Mrs. Geo. Sawyer, Molly Sharman Crawford, Ophelia, Rose Marie, Red Radiance, Wm. Shean, Los Angeles, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Willowmere.

Climbers. Clg. American Pillar, Belle of Portugal, Duchess d'Auerstadt, Clg. Etoile de France, Clg. Pink Cochet, Clg. White Cochet, Pauls Scarlet, Reve d'Or, Clg. Winnie Davis, Clg. Papa Gontier.

BUSH ROSES

Antoine Revoire. Sea-shell pink, as firm and perfect in shape as a Camellia. Dark leathery foliage, stiff, heavy stems; for perfection of bud and daintiness of color there has been nothing better produced for 20 years. Not a very free bloomer. 50c.

American Beauty. Very large, full rounded double flowers, wonderfully fragrant; not an abundant bloomer outdoors, usually gives two good crops a year when the weather is just right—in spring and fall. Not always satisfactory. 60c.

Cecil Brunner. Delicate pink blossoms, tiny buds perfectly formed. The best and most desired of all baby roses. The best for cutting. Almost an ever-bloomer. 50c.

Columbia. Full, heavy bud on beautiful stem, showing almost perfect form at every stage until fully opened. Bright pink, tip of outer petals sometimes silvery pink. A wonderful cutting and bedding rose. 75c.

Constance. Saffron yellow, delicious buds, opening flat, very unusual. 75c.

Crusader. Dark glowing crimson, abundant bloomer, vigorous. 75c.

Duchess of Wellington. Saffron yellow, lighted with an orange-crimson glow at base. Beautifully shaped buds. 60c.

Frank K. Dunlop. Dark pink, very good bud and good bloomer. 50c.

Frau Karl Druschki. The largest white rose, extra strong growth, very heavy foliage, very hardy. 60c.

Gen. McArthur. For many years the best selling red rose. Dark red, splendid shape and color, almost everblooming, but at its best in cool weather. 60c.

Golden Emblem. Heavy long buds of golden yellow, painted on the outside with bright scarlet. Expands into deep gold, lightly traced with copper, exceptionally fine. \$1.00.

Golden Ophelia. Beautiful and dainty buds of a bright yellow, somewhere between canary and gold—clear and clean. \$1.00.

Hadley. Rich velvety crimson, beautiful buds, ever-bloomer. 75c.

H. V. Machin. Very large, dark red, strong, vigorous and abundant bloomer. 60c.

Hoosier Beauty. Very much like Hadley, possibly a little more double. These are probably the best two dark red roses. 75c.

Irish Fireflame. Single, long pointed, elegant bud; orange, flame and scarlet; beautiful for cut buds; do not last long on the bushes. 60c.



Ophelia

Crusader

Mrs. Chas. Russell

Red Radiance

Isobel. Long pointed bud, carmine, shaded scarlet orange. The most beautiful of all the single roses. 60c.

Juliet. Entirely distinct, full double rounded buds, on heavy stems. Upper surface of petals a rosy scarlet, underlaid by orange; reverse of petals soft salmon. With age fades to rosy pink. 60c.

Kaiserin Aug. Victoria. Ivory white, one of the most beautifully formed buds and half opened flowers in the whole list of roses. Heavy texture, large and full. 50c.

Lady Hillingdon. The most aristocratic, slenderly modeled bud of all. A brilliant, golden yellow with copper tints; resembles Sunburst, not so double but better form. Delicate slender stems; moderate grower. 60c.

Los Angeles. The best advertised and probably the best selling roses ever introduced. Soft shades of salmon, blended and suffused delicate pink, with undertones of creamy yellow. Long pointed buds, developing to well shaped flowers on long stems. 75c.

Louise Catherine Breslau. Peculiar shade of salmon-buff over yellow. Unusual. 75c.

Maman Cochet, Pink. No other roses will furnish anywhere near the quantity of perfect cut blossoms, that the Pink and White Cochets yield. Blossom continually and always perfect buds. Some complaint of weak stems; this is only in certain soils, and can be remedied by pruning to heavy buds. 60c.

Mad. Edw. Herriott. Coral red, shaded orange scarlet with undertones of copper. Large, very distinctive and unusual. 75c.

Mad. Caroline Testout. Bright pink, very showy, blossoms large and open, fine bedding rose. Strong, vigorous growth; free bloomer. 60c.

Miss Lolita Armour. Brilliant combination of coral-red and copper-red, lighted from beneath by an underlying orange-flame color. 75c.

Molly Sharman Crawford. Purest white, very double, beautiful bud, full open rose, blooms in great quantities three or four times a year. 60c.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Deep orange bud, opening glowing copper in center, changing to orange yellow as flower opens. 60c.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell. Foliage large, bronzy yellow, free bloomer, apricot-yellow, shaded salmon and pink. 60c.

Mrs. Chas. Russell. Large, full, deep pink, on the order of American Beauty, but a better bloomer. 60c.

Mrs. Geo. Sawyer. Long pointed buds, splendid stems, deep pink, one of the best new cutting roses. 60c.

Mrs. S. K. Rindge. Bright, deep yellow, very large buds fading to pink in the older flowers. 75c.

Mrs. Wm. C. Egan. Soft light pink, passing to flesh at center. Very profuse bloomer. New. 75c.

Ophelia. One of the freest blooming roses, unexcelled for cutting. Soft blush pink over a base of creamy apricot-yellow; sometimes yellow predominates in the bud and at other season, either warmer or cooler, blush pink prevails. Wonderful buds. 60c.

We have some 5-year, heavy bushes of Ophelia, 3-4 ft. at \$2.50 each.

Paul Neyron. A very large, double, light red rose; can often be cut with 3 ft. stems; very few side branches. Almost no thorns. Usually blooms twice a year. 50c.

Perle d'Or. Exactly like Cecil Brunner but apricot salmon color instead of pink. 60c.

Persian Yellow. Bright yellow, color of dandelion, numerous small bristle-like thorns. Annual bloomer. An old favorite, rare nowadays. 75c.

Premier. Deep pink, full heavy bud, large rose. 60c.

Radiance. Very bright, clear, silvery pink, free blooming, good form. 50c.

Red Radiance. Larger than the pink Radiance, of intense, dark red color, both bud and blossom beautifully formed. One of the best dark roses. 60c.

Ragged Robin. (Glorie des Rosomanes). Continually in bloom, summer or winter. Single, bright scarlet, sweet scented. Often grows 10 ft. tall. Splendid for roadside planting in bush form; and often combined with white Cherokee to cover wire fences, making a wonderful hedge of white and scarlet bloom with glossy leaves. 50c.

Rose Marie. Deep bright pink, almost a watermelon red. Very large, perfect flowers, heavy foliage. One



SUNBURST

of the showiest, thriftiest, and best blooming roses in existence. We predict that it will be the most popular pink rose inside of 10 years, and that it will become a standard rose everywhere, like Testout, Maman Cochet, etc. 75c.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Exceptionally large, long, full, golden yellow buds. Probably the best yellow rose ever introduced. New and scarce. \$1.50.

Sunburst. Deep golden, almost orange-yellow. Wonderful color and free bloomer. Will retain its place as one of the best yellows for years. 75c.

Ulrich Brunner. Dark, rich red, large size and free bloomer through the late spring and early summer. Specially successful in the soil and climate of Pasadena, where it is considered one of their best red roses. 60c.

White Maman Cochet. Like the pink variety, this is more profuse in bloom, with more blooms of perfect form than any other rose. Will produce nearly twice as many cut flowers as any other rose. Long pointed buds, white in center, outer petals shaded pink. 60c.

Wm. F. Dreer. New, soft, light yellow, delicately shaded with blush and bright pink. Delightful buds. 75c.

Wm. Shean. The largest bud we know. Immense petals. Clear pink, sometimes almost red. 60c.

Willowmere. On the order of Mad. Edw. Herriott, but much lighter, shading to pink instead of orange-scarlet; healthier, harder and better bloomer than others of this Pernetiana class. A beautiful rose. 75c.

CLIMBING ROSES

American Pillar. Belongs to the rambler family, very rank, strong grower, shining round foliage. Flowers single, bright rose, with distinct white center; one of the showiest ever produced. 50c.

Beauty of Glazenwood. See Gold of Ophir.

Belle of Portugal. New, strong, vigorous; long, graceful buds of beautiful dawn-pink. 75c.

Cherokee-White. Bright, glossy, polished, green foliage; slender, wiry stems, single pure white blossoms, covering the entire vine for about six weeks. Beautiful for arbors and pergolas, but especially fine for fences, as it shears into a thick, glossy, hedge-like wall. 60c.



OPHELIA

Cherokee-Pink. Larger than white, flowers bright pink; blooms for a longer period than the white, sometimes nearly all summer. 60c.

Cherokee-Red. (Ramona). Very much like the pink. Flowers darker shade, but variable, sometimes as light as the pink. 60c.

Clg. Caroline Testout. Exactly like the bush form, strong, heavy growth, not much branched. Brilliant pink. 60c.

Clg. Cecil Brunner. One of the littlest flowers on one of the largest vines. Rampant, heavy growth, beautiful foliage and masses of dainty, perfectly formed miniature roses, delicate pink in color. 50c.

Clg. Etoile de France. Like the bush form, this is at its best in hot weather—the summer. Very large, dark, sometimes crimson-red, fragrant. Slow growth. 60c.

Clg. Gen. McArthur. Just as good as the bush—we need say no more. Dark red. 75c.

Clg. Gruss an Teplitz. Bright crimson-scarlet, masses of flowers covering entire vine. Blooms heavily about six weeks in April and May; another crop later in the summer, with scattering blossoms at any time. Dark purplish foliage. 60c.

Clg. Hadley. Brilliant dark crimson, like the bush variety. 75c.

Clg. Hoosier Beauty. One of the best dark crimson-scarlet roses ever introduced; strong climber. 75c.

Clg. Kaiserin Aug. Victoria. Same as the bush form. Lovely white blooms, perfect shape. Stocky, heavy growth. 60c.

Clg. Killarney. Long, pointed, pink bud, very beautiful, semi-double, not so susceptible to mildew as the bush variety of Killarney. 60c.

Clg. Lady Hillingdon. Similar to bush, long pointed bud of deep copper. \$1.00.

Clg. Pink Maman Cochet. Even bigger, better blossoms than the bush form. Almost always in bloom. Beautiful pointed buds. Cannot be surpassed as a pink climber. 60c.

Clg. White Maman Cochet. Exactly like the bush, but larger and better; everblooming. 60c.

Clg. Papa Gontier. Very large, vigorous vine, probably the best red climbing rose for fall, winter and early spring. Shaded red, beautiful pointed buds. Not good for warm weather. 60c.

Clg. Perle des Jardines. Sulphur-yellow, beautiful buds and glossy foliage. Sometimes grows rather slowly. 75c.

Clg. Sunburst. Similar to the bush variety. Golden yellow, very brilliant bud and free bloomer. One of the best yellows. 75c.

Clg. Winnie Davis. Soft, salmon-pink, a beautiful shape and color. 60c.

Duchess d'Auerstadt. Full, very double, golden yellow, free bloomer, good color, and very vigorous grower. 75c.

Dorothy Perkins. Rambler type, flowers very double, soft bright pink in large clusters covering the entire vine, which grows to a very large size. Blooms about one month or more. 50c.

Gold of Ophir (correctly, Beauty of Glazenwood). Masses of semi-double, brilliant apricot, gold and pink. When in full bloom the blossoms hide the foliage entirely. Blooms about six weeks. Immense grower, fine for pergolas, tall fences or to cover outbuildings. 50c.

Lamarque. One of the oldest white flowers in clusters; clean foliage, spreading rampant growth. 50c.

Marechal Neil. Very fragrant, golden yellow, sometimes outer petals pink in the sun, beautiful buds. Rather weak grower, does best with roots in shade and the top in the sun. 75c.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. The brightest red rose grown, nearest to a pure scarlet, vivid flaming red; exceedingly strong, rank grower, blooms freely all summer. 60c.

Reve d'Or. Apricot, shaded yellow and orange, blooms in clusters almost continually the whole year around. Very strong grower, beautiful, clean, bronzy foliage. 60c.

Shower of Gold. Wonderful foliage, glossy, bronze and green, flowers golden in bud, fading to white as they open. Blooms in late May and June. 50c.

Tausendschoen. (Thousand Beauties). Of the rambler type, but blossoms are much larger than most ramblers; flower clusters very large, blossoms semi-double, shading from dark to light pink. Blooms nearly all summer. One of the very largest of all rose vines. 50c.

Wm. Allen Richardson. Dark orange buds, fading to yellow, almost white. 50c.

White Banksia. The thornless rose; long narrow leaves, much branching vine which can climb 60 or 70 feet. Flowers in small white clusters, resembling Double Bridal Wreath. Blooms in April and May. 50c.

Yellow Banksia. Same as white, but buff-yellow color, very attractive. 50c.



CLIMBING WHITE COCHET

VINES--CLIMBERS AND TRAILERS

Evergreen



THREE VINES BEAUTIFULLY COMBINED

Ficus Repens *Bignonia Venusta* *Bignonia Violacea*

NOTICE THE CONTRAST BETWEEN THE UPPER AND LOWER STORIES

Vines are the ribbons and laces of architecture; the outdoor curtains of the house. They lend a grace, a delicacy, a finish, not supplied by any other class of plants. Their utilitarian service in softening the glare of painted surfaces, providing cooling shade, and securing seclusion, is self evident. The wealth of flowers of some varieties, the pleasing diversity of foliage, both in shape of leaf and shade of color; the rapidity of growth, giving exceedingly quick results, all together make vines one of the most important factors in ornamental planting.

AMPELOPSIS striata sempervirens (Evergreen Boston Ivy). Very small leaves, slender dark stems, compact growth. Fine for steps or banks. Cans, 10-20 in., 25c to 35c.

BIGNONIA

cherere (*buccinatoria*). (Blood-red Trumpet Vine). Flowers resemble the Scarlet Trumpet (*Tecoma Radicans*); long red trumpets, fast growing, good foliage, somewhat tender as to frost. Cans, 3-5 ft., \$1.00 to \$1.50; small, 35c to 50c.

Tweediana. Clings to almost any surface by means of exceedingly sharp hooks on the tips of the tendrils. Small leaves, lying flat to the wall. Grows rapidly, ascending to the top of building and begins to branch from the top, covering the top better than the bottom. For this reason often used together with *Ficus repens* which has just the opposite habit. Perfectly frost proof. Large, canary yellow flowers in June. Pots and cans, 15-18 in., 30c; 2-3 ft., 50c.

venusta. One of the showiest winter blooming vines, blossoms long tube-like trumpets, bright golden orange color, hanging in pendulous clusters at every leaf joint of the long drooping sprays. Rank grower, covering gables and roofs, and hanging from the eaves of porches. Damaged by any considerable frost, but older plants usually revive. 15-18 in., 40c; 2 ft., 50c. Cans, 3 ft., 75c; 4 ft., \$1.

violacea (*speciosa*). Strong, vigorous, extra large vine with beautiful glossy leaves. Flowers delicate lavender blue, irregular trumpet form in large clusters, appearing in June and July. One of the very best vines. Pots and cans, 12-15 in., 35c; 18-24 in., 50c; 30 in., 75c. Also see *Tecomas*.

BOUGAINVILLEA Braziliensis. This is probably the best variety, covered with brilliant reddish-purple flowers almost the entire year, flowers larger and brighter than the older variety, *glabra Sanderiana*. Bougainvilleas want the hottest sunniest spots, the south or west side of a building preferred. Very easily frosted; plant only in warm locations and well protected places. One of the brightest and showiest flowers in California, but difficult to harmonize with other colors, probably the most suitable being yellow or white. Usually given a distinct setting all its own, in the background away from other flowers. Bougainvillea and *Bignonia venusta* both usually grow better and quicker if planted in warm weather, rather than in the winter.

Pots, 12-18 in., 75c. Cans, 18 to 24 in., \$1.00 to \$1.50. 5-gal., 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

We have a few other Bougainvilleas, special varieties.

lateritia rosea Speciosa. Brick red overlaid with pink, Gal can, 2 ft., \$4.00

refulgens. Darkest purple, short blooming period, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Crimson Lake. New, wonderful rosy crimson; small plants, \$1.50.

glabra sanderiana. Small purple bloom. 75c to \$1.50.

CAMPSIDIUM felicifolium. Said to be the same as *Tecoma australis*. When grown from seed the leaves are smaller, more pinnate, more finely divided than the *Tecoma australis* grown from cuttings. A fast grower, very long slender vine, with fine cut, graceful, small foliage, very hardy. Cans, 3-5 ft., 50c.

CISSUS rhombifolia (*Vitis r.*). (Small-leaved Evergreen Grape). Very fast grower, abundant foliage, very soft green with bronze shadings; fine screen for porches, etc., and good ground and bank cover. Frosts easily; plant only in warm locations. Pots, 15-18 in., 50c.

EUONYMUS radicans (Trailing Euonymus). Prostrate, much branching, very small leaves, absolutely hardy. Fine for banks or rockeries.

radicans variegata. Same, but foliage strikingly variegated with white. In full sunshine makes a compact, low-spreading clump.

Both varieties, pots and cans, 8-12 in., 25c; 15-18 in., 35c. Balled clumps, 75c to \$1.00.

scandens (*vegeta*). Semi-prostrate, spreading, round leaves, some of which color in autumn and become deciduous. Cans, 18 in., 40c.

FICUS repens (Creeping Rubber). Small leaved vine clinging closely to the wall. Very dark green, almost black, grows slowly while young, giving little covering until 2 or 3 years old, but living for years and eventually completely covering large spaces. Very hardy. 2½-in. pots, 15c; 3-in. pots, 25c; 4 in., pots, 40c; cans, 18-24 in., 50c.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens (Carolina Yellow Jasmine). Rapid grower, rather slender vine, covered in spring at every leaf joint with golden yellow bells, very fragrant and very hardy. Pots and cans, 12-15 in., 25c; 18 in., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c; 4-5 ft., strong, 75c.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*). Almost the hardiest evergreen vine grown.

Evergreen (*L. Chinensis* or *sempervirens*). Rapid growth, making a dense green vine, leaves sometimes cut at edges. Flowers fragrant, white changing to yellow, blooms more or less all the year. This and the following sort make a fine ground cover for banks and hillside slopes.

Halliana (L. Japonica Halliana). Very similar to above, leaves sometimes have a more bronzy tinge, flowers sometimes touched with pink.

Golden (L. Chinensis aurea reticulata). Foliage marked and marbled golden yellow. All of above: Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 20c; 18-24 in., 25c; 24-36 in., 40c; gal., heavy, 3-4 ft., 50c.

Scarlet Trumpet or Coral (L. Punicea). Bright red flowers, almost deciduous, does not grow as strong as the previous varieties; not good for shade. Cans, 18-24 in., 50c.

IVY, English (Hedera helix). Dense, dark, vigorous climber, most suited for shade, but grows well in sun if not too hot. Clings well to brick or stone walls, especially in the shade. Also one of the best ground covers, particularly on banks, under trees, and for street parkings. Stands hard freezing. Pots and cans, 6-12 in., 15c; 18 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c; 4 ft., 50c.

Special prices on large quantities, for parkways, terraces, etc.

variegated Ivy. Leaves mottled, sprinkled with white. 18 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 35c.

Dwarf Crested Ivy (Crenulata). Very slow and dwarf, leaves close together, curled and compact. Very pretty for pots, rockeries or borders of walks. Pots and cans, 10-12 in., 25c; 15-18 in., 35c.

JASMINE (Jasminum). See also Evergreen Shrubs.

Carolina Jasmine, see Gelsemium; Chilean J., see Mandevilla; Malay J., see Rhyncospermum; Catalonian or Star J., see J. grandiflorum.

Beesianum (Pink Jasmine). Slender growth, small narrow leaves, twining habit, yet might be pruned to grow as a shrub. Distinguished as being the only pink variety grown in cultivation. Small pinkish-red flowers, slender narrow tubes, in spring. Pots and cans, 12-15 in., 15c; 18-24 in., 35c. Balled, 3-4 ft., strong, 75c to \$1.25.

gracillimum. Flowers in clusters, white, many narrow, long petals. Leaves light green, long pinnate fronds, forming a rather flat, thick surface of green; a very good screen. Makes a large vine. Cans, 12-18 in., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c.

grandiflorum (Catalonian or Star Jasmine). Ever-blooming, round petals, exceedingly fragrant, forms a much branched, bushy, heavy-headed vine, sometimes injured temporarily by hard frost. Pots and cans, 12-15 in., 25c; 18-24 in., 35c; 2 ft., 50c; 2½-3 ft., 75c.

poeticum (simplicifolia). Single, flat leaves of shining green, slender dark stems. Flowers small, delicate, star-shaped in loose sprays, in June or July. Slightly tender for frost. Cans, 2-3 ft., 50c.

primulinum (Yellow Trailing). Often grown as a shrub. Strong, rank grower of trailing habit, reaching 15 ft. Blooms in winter and early spring, big yellow blooms, size of half a dollar. Fine for pergolas, bank covers, etc. Cans, 18-26 in., 25c to 40c; 3-4 ft., 50c to 75c. Balls, 3 ft., \$1.25; 4-5 ft., \$1.75.

LANTANA, Trailing. Lavender blue, very profuse bloomer, fine for dry, hot, sunny places, banks, hanging baskets, etc. Small pots, 4-8 in., 15c; 15 in., 25c; 18-24 in., 40c.

MANDEVILLA suaveolens. (Chilean Jasmine). Exceedingly fast grower, large vine, overlapping foliage of bright green. Large white revolute flowers, fragrant. Cans, 2-4 ft., 30c to 60c.

MILLETTIA megasperma (Evergreen Wistaria). Fast growing, heavy vine, glossy foliage, blossoms in broad panicles, dark red shading to maroon, from July to Nov. Closely related to wistaria but quite different in appearance. Scarce and difficult to propagate. Cans, 2-4 ft., \$2.50.

MOONVINE. Japanese Blue. Exceedingly fast, blooms continually, blue flowers like Morning Glory, but has no seeds. Cans, 2-3 ft., 25c.

PHILADELPHUS sempervirens (Mexicana) (Climbing Evergreen Syringa). Fast growing, makes a bushy, heavy vine; large sprays of very fragrant, creamy white flowers. Injured by heavy frost, recovers rapid.

Cans, 2ft. 35c, 3 ft. 50c; large, 75c to \$1.00.

RHYNOSPERMUM (Trachelospermum) jasminoides (Malay Jasmine). Slow growth with thick waxy leaves, dark green and glossy. Flowers in short sprays or clusters, at every leaf joint, white and exceedingly fragrant. Hardy for sun or shade; stands freezing. One of the very best vines.

Pots and cans, 12-15 in., 35c; 20-30 in., 50c.

Balls, bushy, 18-24 in., \$2.00 to \$3.00.

RUELLIA Makoyana. Spreading plant for hanging baskets, pots, rockeries, etc.; soft leaves, veins variegated, pink trumpet blossoms.

Pots, 15c to 25c.

SOLANUM jasminoides (White Potato Vine). One of the most rapid growing vines in California, attains 30 to 40 feet, always in bloom, white flowers with yellow centers, borne in clusters. Not injured by frost.

Cans, 4ft., 60c, small, 25c to 40c.

SOLLYA heterophylla (Australian Blue Bell). Fine-leaved vine, bushy with small dark blue flowers and wiry stems. Very pretty either as vine or trained as shrub. Very hardy. Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 25c; 18 in., 40c; 2 ft., 60c. Balls, bushy, 2 to 4 ft., \$1.50 to \$3.50.

STAUNTONIA hexaphylla. A Japanese vine, heavy leaves with 5, 6 or 7 leaflets in a flat, palm-like frond or cluster. Not injured by frost, grows faster in shade than sun. A very distinctive vine, white flowers.

Cans, 3-5 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00.

TACSONIA (Red Passion Vine). Three or five-fingered leaves, bright, clear green, very fast growing, free blooming, flat red or pink flowers. Stands a light frost, but killed by hard freeze. Fine for hot, sunny locations. Sometimes affected by caterpillars, which are easily killed by dusting foliage with Arsenate of Lead. Pots and cans, 2-3 ft., 50c.

TECOMA australis. Glossy, green leaves, very fast rank grower, making an immense vine, exceedingly hardy. Blossoms creamy white, small bells, for two weeks in early spring. Pots and cans, 15-18 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 50c; 4 ft., 75c.

capensis. Leaves small, round, bright, glossy green, foliage dense and compact, flowers bright orange-red, in small clusters of 6 to 10. Blooms for 6 or 8 months; fine for winter effect. Often grown as a shrub. Fairly hardy for frost, and stands sun and heat perfectly. Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 35c; 18 in., 45c; 2 ft., 60c. Balls, 15 in., 85c.

Mackenil (Pandorea ricasoliana). Pink trumpet flowers in large clusters blooming June till September. Very strong grower, pinnate, sharply pointed leaves, hardy in every respect, makes a very large vine. Fine for large pergolas or for covering tall fences. Pots and cans, 2 ft., 35c; 3-4 ft., 60c.

THUNBERGIA grandiflora. Strong growing vine, large leaves, needs partial shade. Flowers 3 inches across, delicate soft blue. Very choice. Frosts easily, small pots, 4-8 in., 35c; larger, 50c and 75c.

VINCA major (Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle). Smooth heart-shaped leaves on slender trailing stems, good ground cover, roots easily and spreads rapidly. Will grow in sun, but liable to fade color in summer unless given lots of water. Looks best in shade. Very hardy in every respect. Large blue blooms in spring.

major variegata. Same strongly variegated with creamy white. Makes a fine basket or window box plant. Both varieties. Pots and cans, 6-8 in., 7c; 12-15 in., 10c; strong plants, 15c and 20c.

VITIS capensis (Evergreen Grape). Large grape-like leaf of attractive shade of yellowish green, touched with bronze. Fast grower, makes a beautiful vine; very fine for screen or pergola. Bears black grapes in small clusters, which are edible. Easily frosted. Plant in warm locations. Pots and cans, 10-15 in., 35c; 18 in., 50c; 2-3 ft., 75c.

DECIDUOUS VINES AND CLIMBERS



WISTARIA

Where extra hardiness is required a deciduous vine will often supply the need. Also there are many places which need shade and coolness in the summer, but in winter the grateful warmth of the sun is appreciated. For such locations plant a deciduous vine.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper-Woodbine). Five-part leaves on very strong growing vine; clings to rough surfaces. Foliage becomes bright red in autumn. Cans, 18 in., 35c; 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 75c.

Veitchii (*tricuspidata*) (Boston Ivy). Foliage varies from very large to very small, and from entire to three-part leaves. Clings closely to almost any surface, and is largely used for covering walls. Foliage very beautiful in early spring and again in the autumn, when it changes to red, purple and bronze.

Pots and cans, 6-12 in., 15c; 15-18 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 40c.

ANTIGONON leptopus (*Rosa de Montana*). Fast growing vine often dying back to dormant roots in winter. Covered in late summer with magnificent sprays of small bright rose-pink blossoms. Is not always successful, but when once seen in blossom it is never forgotten, and always desired. Pots and cans, roots dormant in winter, 35c to \$1.00.

CLEMATIS paniculata (Virgin's Bower). Very fast growing, large vine with clusters of flat white flowers, followed by soft silky plumes as the seed ripens. Not always successful here on account of a disease which seems to affect all clematis in California, but occasionally a very large vine is seen. Cans, 12-18 in., 35c; 2-3 ft., 50c.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE, *Aristolochia*. Large heart-shaped leaves, very peculiar pipe-shaped blossoms. 15-24 in., 25c to 50c.

HOP VINES, *Humulus*. Very fast grower, dormant in winter, good for quick shade. Small roots, 15c. Large roots or plants in cans, 25c to 40c.

KUDZU VINE (*Pueraria Thunbergii*). Exceedingly fast grower, making a vine 50 or 60 ft. long. Sometimes dies to the ground in winter, and may always be cut off at the heavy root; sends up shoots very rapidly in the spring. Large, coarse leaves. Small clusters of reddish purple flowers in late summer—on old vines only. Small, 25c to 35c. Large, 50c-75c.

SMILAX, *Asparagus asparagoides* (*myrsiphyllum*). Well known, small pointed leaves making very soft graceful sprays of bright green. Grows during the

winter and spring, dormant in summer. Likes partial shade, grows rapidly, fine for cutting. Pots and cans, 15c. Larger, 25c.

TECOMA radicans (Scarlet Trumpet Vine). Very fast, extra hardy vine growing very large size—25 to 30 feet. Fine for covering trees, sheds or any large object. Flowers bright red, shaded with orange; large trumpets in clusters of 6 to 12 on the end of strong branches. Exceedingly showy blooms from June to October. Stands heat, cold and drought. Cans, 15-18 in., 25c; 2-3 ft., 40c; 3-4 ft., 50c; 5 gal, 4-6 ft., \$1.00 to \$1.25. Bare root, strong, 4-6 ft., \$1.

WISTARIA. This is one of the hardiest, fastest growing and largest vines in existence, besides being one of the most beautiful when in bloom. The flowers are pea-shaped, borne in long racemes or clusters, very early in the spring, the whole vine being covered with their graceful masses. The Chinese varieties bloom before any leaves appear, making the whole vine one solid mass of color. The Japanese or *Multijuga* varieties blossom along with the young leaves, through which they droop in long slender sprays. Wistarias often grow 15 or 20 ft. in 3 years, and continue to grow indefinitely, some mammoth vines covering a quarter of an acre. The more rapidly they grow the slower they are to bloom, even some grafted vines blooming in pots, when planted in the ground grow so fast they may not bloom again for 5 or 6 years, at which time they may be 25 ft. across. The Chinese varieties usually bloom younger than the *multijuga*.

Chinese Blue. Short sprays, but one of the freest bloomers; earliest of all, medium blue or purple.

Not grafted, from field, bare roots, 18 in., 35c; 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 75c; 4 ft., \$1. Cans, later in spring, 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00.

Chinese White. Same, but pure white; very early and covered with masses of bloom. Not grafted, field, bare root, 18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 65c; 3 ft., 85c. In cans, 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00.

multijuga, **Long Light Lavender**. Flower racemes long and slender, sometimes 15-18 in. Very strong growing vine.

multijuga, **Pink**. Long slender clusters of delicate pink. A most charming variety, a few days later than the purple.

multijuga, **Double Purple**. Flowers are double, like double violets, bunches shorter and heavier than the single sorts; a very rare sort. Prices on all varieties, grafted plants, bare root, 1 ft., 75c; 18 in., \$1.00; 2 ft., \$1.50; 2-3 ft., \$1.75; 4 ft., \$2.00; 5 ft., \$2.50.

In cans, after April, 18 in., \$1.25; 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$2.00; 4-5 ft., \$2.50.

BEDDING AND BORDER PLANTS



AFRICAN MARIGOLD

BABY MARGUERITE. See *Erigeron mucronatus*.

BEGONIAS. Soft-stemmed foliage plants, many of them with beautiful blossoms, need shade and warmth, though some of them will stand a very light frost. Used in rockeries, ferneries, porch and pot plants.

Dwarf or Bedding varieties (Semperflorens type). Low growing, always in bloom, compact, many upright stems, round, glossy foliage, many varieties coloring red in the sun. Stands sunshine better than any other form of begonia. Used for borders and pots. *Gracilis Luminosa*, red; *Prima Donna*, pink, and other varieties. 2-in. pots, 8c; 2½-in. pots, 10c and 12c; 3-in. pots, 15c; 4-in. pots, 25c to 35c.

Large Leaved Type (Rubella). No stem, large hairy variegated leaves ascending from underground root. Used for hanging pots. 8-9 in. baskets, \$1.75 to \$2.50. Smaller, in pots, 50c to \$1.25.

Fibrous Rooted varieties (Branching type). Bushy habit, ornamental foliage with sprays and clusters of beautiful flowers of many colors and shapes. For shady beds and pot plants. We can usually supply 8 or 10 of the best varieties, including *argentea guttata*, spotted leaf; *Haageana*, large leaves, hairy flowers; *Marguerite*, similar, smaller; *rubra* and *rosea picta*, tall, long leaved sorts; *Weltoniensis*, cut leaf, pink and white; *Thurstonii* and *metallica*, bronzy leaved; *rotundifolia* and *Verschaeffeltii*, low spreading habit; *Zebrina*, striped leaves; *robusta* and *multiflora*, small leaves, upright; *Marjory Daw*, tall; *Pres. Carnot*, *Mdme. de Lesseps* and *corallina Lucerne*, tall, large leaves and immense flower clusters; *Templini*, bronzed and shaded. 2½ and 3 in. pots 15c to 25c; 4-in. pots, 20c to 40c; 5-in. pots, 50c to 85c.

Tuberous Begonias. See Bulbs, for dry bulbs in early spring. During the spring and summer we have these in pots, beautiful colors; single, double and fringed. 40c to \$1.00.

BELLIS perennis (English Daisy). Dwarf plant blooming during the winter, stands cold, small flowers shape of dandelions, but pink and white. Plants from September to April, per doz., 40c to 60c.

CANTERBURY BELLS. Blooms the second summer, plants 2 to 3 ft. covered with large bells, white, pink or blue. Potted plants, 10c to 20c each; 75c to 2.00 doz.

CAREX Japonica variegata. (Dwarf Japanese Grass). Narrow blades growing 6 to 10 in. high, for tufts in rockeries, borders or edgings in shady places. 3 and 4-in. pots, 25c; 5-in. pots, 40c.

CARNATION. The favorite flower for cutting, blooms all the year. Likes sandy soil, but will grow anywhere. Young plants should be cut back several

times before they are allowed to bloom. This forms a broad spreading clump, increases the number of blooms and prevents the plant breaking off at the ground because top heavy. When cutting blossoms cut the stem back within an inch of the base. This also helps to keep the plant compact. The entire plant should be pruned once a year, but this should be done in two operations several weeks apart so all the old stems need not be removed at once.

White, Blush Pink, Pink and Rose, named varieties of each color. Pots, 10c each; \$1.00 doz. Larger, 15c each; \$1.50 doz.

CINERARIA. Blooms late winter and early spring, in pots or sheltered shady places. Large heads of brilliant colored daisy-like flowers well above the foliage. 3-in. pots, 15c and 20c; 4-in. pots, 25c to 35c; 5-in. pots, 40c to \$1.00.

COLEUS. Highly colored foliage plants, for pots or bedding in semi-shaded places or full sun in cooler locations. Very brilliant marking in many combinations. 2½ and 3-in. pots, 10c and 15c; 4-in. pots, 25c to 40c.

CUPHEA hyssopifolia. A dwarf bushy plant, narrow leaves, tiny lavender flowers, everblooming, grows compact, fine for dwarf hedges or edging. Somewhat tender for frost, likes some shade. Potted, small, 10c and 15c. Bushier plants, 20c and 25c.

CYCLAMEN. Beautiful winter blooming plants, compact mass of round foliage, beautifully marked with green or silver, flowers on long stems well above the foliage, brilliant colors of rose, crimson, salmon, white, and pink; fine for potted plants or very shaded, protected, outside planting. Plants in bud and blossom, 4-in. pots, 65c to \$1.00; 5-in. pots, 75c to \$1.50; 6-in. pots, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

DUSTY MILLER (Centaurea candidissima). Low compact plant, silvery white foliage, used for borders. Medium slow growth, very hardy. Very effective contrast to green leaves and shrubbery or bright colored flowers. Flat, small, 50c to 90c doz. Pots, 75c to \$1.50 doz.

There are taller and bushier plants also called Dusty Miller, but seldom used in California. *Cineraria maritima* is a cut leaf plant growing 2 ft. in one year from seed.

ERIGERON mucronatus (vittadinia) (Baby Marguerite). Spreading, trailing plant, small leaves, blossoms size of dime, flat, daisy-like, white when open, changing pink next day. Blooms 6 or 8 months, fine ground cover for parkings, banks, window boxes and hanging baskets, stands sun and frost. Small plants, pots and cans, 75c to \$1.25 per doz. Larger, 20c to 50c each.



PRIMROSE
MALACOIDES

CYCLAMEN

PRIMROSE
OBCONICA

FUCHSIA. Much branching, half tender plants often trained in upright climbing fashion against a wall. Blossoms drooping, bright colored, very beautiful. Needs protection from extreme sun except in cooler portions of the coast districts.

Black Prince. Single, 2 shades of red. **Double Purple** with red calyx; **Rose of Castile**—white calyx, purple corolla, and others. Pots, 8-12 in., 30c. Cans, 15-18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 75c.

GAZANIA splendens (Sunshine and Shadow). Flat spreading plant, very hardy and drought resistant, used for bedding and ground cover. Flat brilliant yellow flowers with black markings in center, close at night and cloudy days. We have the Orange and Lemon Yellow varieties. 75c to \$1.50 per doz.

GERANIUM (*Pelargonium zonale*). Too well known to need description. Succeeds better near the Coast than in the more arid atmosphere further inland; but will grow well anywhere in the temperate part of Southern California.

We can usually supply Single Scarlet and Double Scarlet and obtain other varieties. 10c to 25c each.

Ivy Geranium (*Pelargonium peltatum*). Trailing, much used for ground cover along parking, banks, fences and at the base of palms, also for window boxes.

Galilee—double pink, the freest blooming sort. Pots, 6-10 in., 15c, \$1.50 doz. We can secure other varieties on request.

Lady Washington Geranium. (Commonly called *Pelargoniums*). *Pelargonium domesticum*. Large spreading or half climbing plants, with immense clusters of large bright colored, beautifully marked blooms. We can usually supply 3 or 4 colors. Small plants, 6-10 in., 25c; \$2.50 doz. Larger, 40c to 75c each.

GERBERA Jamesoni (Transvaal or South African Daisy). Low plant with dark green, finely cut leaves, blossoms on long stems, size and shape of Shasta Daisy, but brilliant brick red color. Also hybrids which range from almost white to lemon, salmon-blush, all shades of pink and red to scarlet. Likes well drained soil and sunlight. Not affected by frost, but often dies out, probably from improper watering. A most brilliant plant. Pots and cans, 25c to 50c. Clumps, 50c to \$1.00.

GEUM. Leaves in flat rosettes from which spring the slender branching flower stems growing 2 to 2½ ft., bright red flowers, blooming almost the whole year. Very hardy in all respects. Small plants, potted, 10c and 15c. Large plants and clumps, 20c to 50c.

HELIOTROPE. Fast growing, spreading plant constantly in bloom, easily frosted. **Dark Purple** and **Light Purple**, grows well in either sun or shade. Pots, 8-10 in., 15c, 25c and 40c. Balls, 50c to 75c.

LAVENDER, English. Soft gray foliage, lavender flower spikes highly fragrant. One of the hardiest and most drought resistant plants. Height 3 ft. Pots and cans, 6-8 in., 15c; larger, 35c.

LINUM flavum (*trigynum*) (Yellow Flowering Flax). A most brilliant winter blooming plant, growing to 4 ft., covered with large, flat, golden trumpets from late December to May. Damaged by frost, but grows again quickly. Pots, small, 20c to 40c; medium, 75c; 3 ft., \$1.25.

LIPPIA repens (Fog Plant). Flat trailing plant used as lawn and ground cover, very drought resistant, beautiful in summer, flowers resemble white clover. Inclined to grow stemmy with age and in the winter. Flats 18 in. square, well sodded, \$1.50.

LOBELIA compacta. Beautiful blue flowers, small dense foliage, border plants. Flats of 100, \$2.50; Potted, 60c to \$1.50 doz.

MARGUERITE (Daisy). Bushy, fast growing plants, constantly in bloom, very hardy. **Single White**, **Double White** (Mrs. Sanders) and **Single Yellow**. Small plants in pots, 15c; \$1.50 doz. Larger, 25c.

PETUNIA. Very hardy, showy plants, free growing, blooming summer and winter. The small, single flowers are the best for winter blooming and very dry locations. The double and the Giant of California are wonderful for size and beautiful color. May be used in porch boxes and hanging baskets. Need pinching back and fresh fertilizer every 3 or 4 months.

Double, all colors mixed. Ruffled and Giants of California. Pots, small, 15c each; \$1.50 doz. Larger, 20c and 25c each.

Single, including **Rosy Morn**, beautiful pink. Potted, small, 15c; \$1.20 doz. Flats, 60c to \$1.00 doz.

POINSETTIA pulcherrima (Mexican Christmas Flower.) Well known, brilliant scarlet bracts at the end of every stem. Subject to frost, plant in sheltered places, beside a south wall, etc. Prune back severely every spring after flowers are gone. Small pots, 6-10 in., 20c; 12-15 in., 35c; 18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 65c; 3 ft., 85c.

PRIMULA. Winter and spring flowering plants for shaded locations. Quite hardy in respect to frost. *Kewensis* is yellow, *obconica*, all shades of pink, lavender, white and rose. *Malacoides* is called **Baby Primrose**, very small lavender blossoms. The two latter varieties make beautiful flowering pot plants for winter use. 2 and 2½-in. pots, 15c; 3-in. pots, 25c; 4-in. pots, 50c to 75c; 5-in. pots, 60c to \$1.00.

ROSEMARY. Compact fine leaved plant with light lavender blue flowers. Makes a very hardy small shrub, or dwarf hedge. Small, 10c and 15c. Balled, 75c to \$1.25.

SALVIA coccinea (Pineapple Salvia). Very hardy, 4 ft., much branched, blossoming several times a year, bright scarlet, slender spikes. Good winter bloomer. Foliage deliciously scented. Cans, small, 15c to 40c; 2 ft., 60c.

officinalis (Garden Sage). Gray foliage, blue flowers. Cans, 15c to 35c. Large clump, 75c.



CARNATION ENCHANTRESS



RUFFLED PETUNIA

- splendens** (Scarlet Sage). The favorite bedding plant "Back East" and does well here. Brilliant scarlet spikes borne all summer. Small, 10c. Larger, 20c.
- Greggi**. Really a shrub, much branched, with small red flowers almost continuously. Very hardy. Small plants, 20c, 40c and 60c. Larger, \$1.00.
- leucantha**. Soft gray leaves, slender upright spikes of wooly flowers, cream and violet, 2-3 ft. Pots and cans, 10-18 in., 40c to 75c.
-? (Balm Melissa). Belongs to *Salvia* group, very similar to *S. Greggi*; flowers brighter scarlet, more drooping growth. Pots and cans, 18 in., 40c. Balled 3-4 ft., \$1.50.
- SANTOLINA chamaecyparissus** (Lavender Cotton). Gray plant, soft, fine foliage, used for dwarf edging, may be trimmed as a miniature hedge. Needs trimming about four times a year. Very hardy and drought resistant. Flats of 100, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Pots and cans, 10c each; 75c to \$1.00 doz.
- SENECIO** (*cineraria*) *petasitis*. (Yellow Cineraria). Soft wooly leaves, upright stems in clumps, yellow flowers in large clusters. Does not thrive in hot, dry situations.
Small 35c to 50c, medium 60c to 75c, larger \$1.00 to \$2.00.
- SOLANUM capsicastrum** and **pseudocapsicum** (Two strains of Jerusalem Cherry). Bushy plant, dark green leaves, round, red berries persisting for a long time. Resists light frost, and makes a good specimen in ground or can be used as a dwarf hedge. Also a good pot plant. Small pots, 10 in., 25c; 16-18 in., 50c to 75c.
- STATICE**. Low growing, mostly spreading broad foliage, making a compact plant, from which spring tall flower stems, bearing large clusters of very minute flowers. The blossoms are of a stiff texture, and are used as dry everlasting cut flowers. On the plant they last for months and are a very pleasing and entirely unique addition to the garden. Grown in either shade or sun. Flower stems 2 to 3 ft. tall.
- Caspia**. New variety; fine leaves and daintiest blue flowers; scarce. Small plants, 20 to 50c.
- latifolia**. Leaves flat on the ground, stands freezing, very small lavender flowers. Pots, 20 to 50c.
- macrophylla**. Heavy, light green leaves, dark purple, compact clusters. Pots and cans, 35c to 75c.
- Perezi**. Large bluish leaves, very large lavender clusters. Very striking, frosts easily. 25c to \$1.25.
- THYME**. Dwarf, dark green almost black, small compact foliage, very hardy for edging or rockery plant. 10c to 25c. Variegated Thyme, 15c to 25c.
- VALERIAN rubra**. Thrifty grower, hardy, grows 15-18-in., flowers in spikes, red. 10c to 25c.

- VERBENA officinalis** (Bedding Verbena). Perfectly hardy, blooming several years, not affected by frost. Keep trimmed back regularly and spray or dust with Bordeaux to prevent white mildew. Brilliant colors. Seedlings from flats, 50c to 75c doz. Separate colors, giant blossoms, grown from cuttings: Pots, 10c to 20c each; \$1.00 to \$2.00 doz.
- erinoides** (Sand Verbena). Very hardy, fast and free blooming, bright green, finely cut foliage. White and lavender only. Pots, 10c and 15c each; 75c to \$1.00 doz.
- VIOLET** (*Viola odorata*) **Princess**. Single purple, fragrant, long stem. Pots, small, 5c each; 50c doz. Larger, 10c each; 75c doz.
- Double Blue and Double White**. Pots, 10c; 90c doz.

SEASONAL FLOWERS

For Flower Beds—We carry several kinds not named here, ready at the proper season; such as Balsam, Coxcomb, Hen and Chickens, Mesembryanthemum—three varieties, Marigold, Candytuft, Clarkia, etc. Prices about 35c to 60c per dozen.

HARDY PERENNIALS

- These are among the easiest grown and showiest garden flowers, standing neglect and extremes of heat and cold remarkably well. Very little care, as once planted they are usually good for several years with the minimum of attention. Should be used much more freely.
- ANEMONE Japonica** (Windflower). Hardy, easily grown, blooming in late summer and fall, showy, long stemmed, fine for cutting. Will grow in full sun, but is even more beautiful in partial shade. Somewhat subject to mealy bug. **Single White, Semi-double White, Pink and Light Red**. Small plants, 15c to 30c.
- AQUILEGIA** (Columbine). Beautiful clump of foliage, above which the long tailed blossoms rise on 18 to 30 in. stems, all colors, both double and single forms. Good for shade or sun. Long lived. Pots, 10c to 25c. 2 yr. clumps, balled, 50c.
- ASTER**, **Hardy Perennial** (Michaelmas Daisy). Very hardy and fast growing, blooming for several months, the different varieties maintaining a succession from June 1st till frost; medium or small, daisy-like flowers in large sprays. Quickly increased by divisions, grown anywhere.
- We offer several distinct varieties; light blue, clear blue, lavender, pink and white, 15c and 25c each.
- COREOPSIS lanceolata**. Very hardy, brilliant yellow on tall, slender stems. Blooms 6 months, fine for cutting. **Rayon d'Or** has tube-shaped petals. Pots and cans, 10c; \$1.00 doz. Clumps, 20c to 50c each.
- CHRYSANTHEMUM**. Well known autumn flowers, growing 4 to 6 ft., blooming from September to November. For the largest blooms divide the roots each year or grow new plants from cuttings, but old plants make great masses of bloom. We carry 6 or 8 kinds of the large blooms, named varieties, in all colors; also 3 or 4 single flowered varieties; very fine for artistic arrangement as cut flowers; and 6 or 8 named varieties of the small pompon or button chrysanthemum. Small plants in pots, 15c; \$1.25 doz. Larger, in pots and cans, 20 to 25c each; \$1.50 to \$2.50 doz.
- DELPHINIUM** (Larkspur). **Belladonna**, light blue; **Formosa**, dark blue. Hybrids, all shades. One of the prettiest of all garden flowers, tall, graceful spikes of various shades of blue, blooming for long periods. Not so long lived as other perennials; needs frequent renewing. Very good in partial shade. Small pots, 15c each; \$1.50 doz. 4-in. pots, 25c each; \$2.50 doz. Clumps, 30c to 50c each.
- EUPATORIUM coelestinum**. Blue flowers like ageratum, covering the 2 ft. plants completely in August and September. Very hardy and fast growing. Small plants, 15c each; \$1.50 doz. Clumps, 40c.
- FOXGLOVE** (*Digitalis*). Tall spikes of delicately colored, trumpet-like blossoms; needs shade. 2½-in. pots, 15c; 4-in. pots, 25c. Doz. \$1.25 and \$2.00.
- GAILLARDIA grandiflora** (Blanket Flower). Flat, daisy-like blooms, 2 inches across, dark crimson with golden edges, and large brown center. Very hardy, blooming for months without irrigation. Pots and cans, small, 10c; \$1.00 doz. Larger, 25c; \$2.50 doz.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata (Baby's Breath). Soft, misty sprays of tiniest white flowers, blooming from June to August, much esteemed for bouquet use. Hardy when well established; small young plants should be protected from snails. Pots or cans, 15c to 25c.

HELIANTHUS angustifolius (Swamp Sunflower, Star Sunflower). Wonderful cut flower and exceedingly showy garden plant for early fall. Grows 4 to 6 ft., with 25 to 60 slender stems, 15 to 30 in. long, brilliant golden flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across, whose narrow petals and starlike form are graceful and attractive. Very lasting when cut. Pots, 25c; cans, 50c.

HOLLYHOCK. Large showy flowers on tall spikes; all colors. Small pots, 5c and 10c; larger 15c to 25c.

LATHYRUS latifolius (Perennial Pea). Very hardy and long lived, trailing habit, resembles sweet peas, much heavier and bushier. Blossoms from May to October.

Colors, Bright Pink, Red, and White Pearl, the best and biggest of all.

Cans, strong plants, 25c-50c; heavy, field grown, \$1.25.

PENTSTEMON (Beard Tongue). Resembles Snapdragons, but flowers are more tube-like, and blooms nearly the whole year, beautiful colors, fine for cutting, exceedingly hardy. Several colors; in white, pink, red and mixed. Small plants, 10c and 15c. Larger, 25c and 35c.

PHLOX, Hardy Perennial (*Phlox decussata*). A most showy, brilliant summer flower, in bloom from June to October. Flat heads, 6 to 8 inches across. Entirely dormant during the winter, allowing the bed to be planted to pansies or other winter blooming annuals.

Named varieties, all colors: Scarlet, Pink, White, Lavender, White with Red eye, etc. Small, 10c; strong, 20c; clumps, 40c.

PHYSOSTEGIA Virginica (False Dragon's Head). Erect, hardy plant, attractive flowers in spikes, blooming 3 or 4 months, pink.

Fine for cut flowers in late summer.

Comes in light pink, lavender, pink and white. Pots, 15c and 25c. Clumps, 50c.

PLATYCODON (Japanese Bell Flower). A most beautiful blue and white perennial. Grows under all conditions, slender stems ending in a balloon-

shaped bud, which opens into a broad bell-shaped flower, extremely graceful. Small pots and cans, 20c to 25c. Field plants and cans, 50c and 75c.

RUDBECKIA laciniata (Golden Glow). Exceedingly hardy, fast growing, showy plant, blooming in September and October, brilliant golden yellow resembling small chrysanthemums, on stems 5-7 ft. high. Beautiful and lasting for cut flowers, showy in the garden. 15c, 25c and 35c.

SALVIA azurea (possibly *farinacea*). Spreading plant with soft greyish leaves, spikes of delicate blue flowers marked with white. Good grower and bloomer. Pots and cans, 25c to 50c.

Pitcheri (Blue Salvia). One of the most beautiful blue flowers in cultivation, a clear, deep, solid blue unmatched except in the best dark blue larkspurs. Very hardy, growing quickly from the persistent root; slender, upright stem 4 to 5 ft., covered with masses of flowers from August to October. Combines wonderfully with Golden Glow or from flats, 35c per doz.; \$2.00 to \$2.50 per 100.

uliginosa. Light blue, with small white eye, bushier clumps, smaller flowers, earlier—May to September. Small pots or divided roots, 15c. Larger, 25c to 50c. Clumps, 50c to \$1.00.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride). Hardy, long lived, free blooming. Blossoms somewhat resemble Red Clover. Heads, on long slender stems, beautiful and lasting for cut flowers. All colors.

Small plants in flats, 50c to 75c doz. Pots and cans, 10c; strong, 25c.

SHASTA DAISY. Low growing, hardy plants, large, white flowers on slender stems, 10 to 15 inches in height. Small plants, 10c; 60c doz. Larger, 15c; \$1.50 doz. Clumps, 25c and 50c.

STOKESIA cyanea (Cornflower Aster). Very low, spreading plant, entirely hardy; large, flat, blue flowers, resembling asters. Small, 10c and 20c. Large, 35c to 50c.

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus barbatus*). Very hardy, brilliant flowers in clusters like phlox, many bright colors. Small plants from flats, 50c to 75c doz. Pots and cans, 10c; \$1 doz. Clumps, 25c to 35c each.

ANNUALS

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon). A hardy winter bedding plant, but often used through the whole year. Tall, slender spikes of brilliant flowers, fine for cutting; all colors. Plants from flats, 40c to 50c per doz. From pots, 75c to \$1.00.

ASTER, China. One of the most showy summer flowers, fine for cutting, resembles chrysanthemums. Plant in April, May or June. We have both early and late blooming varieties in many colors. Plants from flats, 25c to 35c per doz.; \$2.00 to \$2.50 per 100.

CALENDULA officinalis (Pot or Winter Marigold). One of the showiest, hardiest, and freest blooming, winter flowering plants. Flowers orange, golden or lemon yellow on tall straight stems, not injured by frost. Will bloom in summer, but poor quality. Fine for winter bedding, blooms very young and continuously. From flats, 40c to 50c doz. From pots and ground, 75c to \$1.50.

CENTAUREA Cyanus (Bachelor's Button). Blue, free blooming annual, growing very fast to 2-3 ft. In flats, 5c each; 50c doz. Pots, 10c each; \$1.00 doz.

Imperialis. Fairly hardy, blossoms like carnations on long stems, but fluffier, more like thistle blossoms, beautiful colors, fine for cutting. From flats, 50c to 75c doz.; in pots, 75c to \$1.50 doz.

COSMOS. Graceful single blossoms; white, pink and red; fine cut flowers in autumn. Grows 6 ft. 35c to 50c doz.

PANSY. Blossoms from November till June, and can be kept in bloom in summer in cooler climates with some cutting back and frequent watering. Frost resistant. We handle the larger flowering type. Plants, 40c. doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

STOCKS. One of the best winter blooming plants, grows 2 to 3 ft., large spikes of fragrant blossoms, all colors. A certain portion always come single flowers. Stands frost well. In flats, 40c doz.; \$2.75 per 100.

ZINNIA. Immense blossoms, often 6 inches across; brilliant, even gorgeous colors, newer sorts in delicate pastel tints. Blooms young and freely, June until frost; bushy. Plants, 35c doz.; extra large, 50c doz.



SHASTA DAISY
The Best Blooming Border Yet

FERNS



BOSTON FERN

ADIANTUM (Maidenhair). Needs a very shady location; damp, cool air, frequent watering, loose leaf mold and good drainage. An inclined rockery in a shady place, well protected from winds, arranged with a sprinkling system, so a fine mistlike spray can be turned on the ferns, once or twice a day during the warm period, will usually give excellent success.

ALSOPHILA australis (Tree Fern). Fast growing, hardy species, leaves and ribs clothed with bronzy hairs; reaches a height of 15 ft., with tree-like stem often 6 inches in diameter. Stands a moderate amount of sun if well watered, also light frosts. Not suitable for permanent pot culture as it easily loses leaves.

6-7 in. pots, \$1.50 to \$3.00.
Balls or tubs, 18 in. plants, \$3.00 to \$4.00; 2 ft. \$4.00 to \$5.00; 3 ft., \$5.00 to \$7.50.

Aspidium tsussimense—See *Polystichum t.*

ASPARAGUS elongatus. Upright, finely divided foliage in long sprays suitable for cutting for use with long stemmed flowers. Also makes a soft, green clump of foliage in shady places, or can be used for a graceful hedge-like border in shade. Pots, 15c to 25c; clumps, 50c to \$1.00.

plumosus nanus (Asparagus Fern). Used for pots, also as a very fine leaved, very soft climbing vine for shady places. 3-in. pots, 15c and 20c. 4-in. pots, 25c to 35c; 5-in. pots, 40c to 60c; 5 gal., \$1.25; clumps from field, heavy, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

scandens deflexus. Beautiful, soft, feathery fronds. Splendid pot or basket plant. 4-in. pot, 40c to 50c; 5 in. pot, 60c to 75c. Baskets, \$1.25 to \$3.50.

Sprengeri. The most hardy trailing or tub plant. Brilliant green, soft plummy fronds, graceful and pendulous. Fast growing, stands heat and sunshine, needs frequent repotting and plenty of fertilizer. 3-in. pots, 15c; 4-in. pots, 30c; 5-in. pots, 50c; baskets, \$1.25 to \$3.00.

ASPLENIUM molle. Tall fern, similar to *Pteris tremula*, but with light whitish green foliage; grows 4-5 ft. 3-in. pots, 35c; 4-in. pots, 50c.

CYRTOMIUM (Holly Fern). Very hardy outdoor ferns, standing extremes of both heat and cold. Dark green, holly-like foliage. The various species have differently shaped leaves, but strongly resemble each other. *Falcatum* is the best known and probably the hardiest. *Caryotideum*, *falcatum*, *Fortunei*, *Rockfordianum*. 3-in. pots, 25c; 4-in. pots, 40c; 5-in. pots, 60c; 6-in. pots, 75c to \$1.00.

NEPHROLEPIS (The Sword Fern family). This group is grown more largely than any other, especially as potted plants. It has a very wide variation in shape, size and foliage, but is always graceful, hardy and satisfactory.

exaltata (Straight Sword Fern). Best for bedding, especially in sunny places. 3-in. pots, 20c; 4-in. pots, 35c; 5-in. pots, 50c to 75c.

Boston, Roosevelt and Pierson. Make very long fronds, the latter slightly cut. These make the largest and most drooping plants, especially in hanging baskets. Fast growing and hardy. 4-in. pots, 25c to 50c; 5-in. pots, 50c to 85c; 6-in. pots, \$1.00 to \$1.50; 7-in. pots, \$1.50 to \$2.00; 8-in. 9-in. and 10-in. pots, \$2.00 to \$5.00. Baskets, \$2.25 to \$10.

Whitman and Norwood. Very fine cut, lacy fronds. Medium length, makes a very full fluffy plant. Needs careful watering and handling. 4-in. pots, 50c to 65c; 5-in. pots, 75c to \$1.25; 6-in. pots, \$1.50 to \$2.00; 7-8-in. pots, \$2.50 to \$5.00.

Hillsii, Scottii and Teddy Jr. Short, bushy ferns of the Boston type; many more fronds to the plant. Make the hardiest and finest pot plants. 4-in. pots, 50c to 75c; 5-in. pots, 75c to \$1.00; 6-in. pots, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

POLYSTICHUM

setosum (Vase Fern). Dark, glossy green, fine cut, very graceful fronds, upright habit, beautiful in pots but harder in ground. 4-in. pots, 50c; 5-in. pots, 75c.

tsussimense (*tsus-sinense*). Dwarf, fine cut fern, very dark green, dense bushy form, used for foreground or borders of fern beds. 3 and 4 in. pots, 25c to 50c.

PTERIS. A very large group of ferns, very diverse in foliage and appearance. Mostly for outdoor planting, but a few make fairly good pot plants; most of them strong growers and quite hardy.

adiantoides and hastata. Dark green leaves with slender black stems, resembles Maidenhair but much coarser.

cretica alba lineata, serrulata and others. Finger-like fronds, curled and crested.

tremula. The fastest growing and best of this class; grows 2 ft. or more in a single season, finally reaching 3½-4 ft., fine cut, upright fronds, very hardy; sometimes called Brake Fern. 3-in. pots, 25c; 4-in., 35c to 50c; 5 and 6-in. pots, 60c to 75c.

SITOLOBIIUM cicutarium. Fast growing large fern, same type as *Pteris Tremula*, but graceful, arching fronds, glossy green. 4-in. pots, 50c; larger, \$1.00.



WOODWARDIA—Succeeds Anywhere

***WOODWARDIA radicans** (Giant Canyon Fern, Brake Fern). Often grows 6 ft. high in our canyons, and one of the hardiest most reliable ferns in cultivation. Splendid wherever large ferns are required and stands poor soil and drought remarkably well. Large plants in cans, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

BULBS AND TUBEROUS PLANTS

This class is one of the easiest to grow. The greenest amateur gardener is seldom able to make a mistake in planting which will prevent a beautiful harvest of bloom, when working with bulbs. Their ease of cultivation should appeal to the person with little time, little strength or little inclination to effort, of whom the last are more than the first in California. Plant them and pick them, is about all that many varieties require. For most dry bulbs a good rule for depth in planting is four or five times its greatest diameter. Bulbs like a rich rather loose and well drained soil, but do not want heavy fertilizing with fresh manure, except possibly Cannas, Caladium and Dahlias, which are gross feeders. Several others are better for fertilizing if the fertilizer is well rotted and very fine. Many varieties are better if allowed to dry after flowering, lifted from the ground when the leaves begin to yellow, dried in the shade and stored in sand. Many other varieties are just as well off if allowed to remain in the ground from year to year, but the time of blooming cannot be so readily controlled.

Planting. The planting of fall bulbs usually begins with Amaryllis Belladonna, Freesias and Chinese Narcissus in July and August, following with Watsonias, Callas, Spanish Iris and numerous Narcissus family in September; Hyacinths and Tulips in October and November; Lilies in November, December and January; Tuberoses, various Amaryllis, Montbretias in early spring; with Gladioli, Cannas and Caladium closely following and Dahlias soon after. German Iris plants well in June and July. These dates are very elastic, and very good success can be secured even with much belated planting. We have had good success, for instance, planting left-over Hyacinths even as late as March, and Gladioli may be held and planted every month in the year, to secure a succession of blooms.



GLADIOLUS



AMARYLLIS

SUMMER BLOOMING BULBS

The following varieties bloom during warm weather. Most of them have some foliage throughout the year.

AGAPANTHUS umbellatus. (Blue Nile Lily). Hardy evergreen plant with broad handsome leaves. Strong spike 24 inches, bearing well formed head of 12 to 20 blue lily-like blossoms. Often blooms twice or more each season. Very satisfactory. Pots or cans, 20c to 50c. Balls, 50c to 75c.

AMARYLLIS. Persistent, exceedingly hardy, very strong bulbs, bloom better if left undisturbed a number of years. Broad, light green leaf blades; flowers lily-like, in umbels of 3 to 10 flowers at the summit of a rather heavy flower stalk.

belladonna major. Beautiful soft pink, flower stalk 2½ to 3 ft. blooming in July and August. Foliage disappears in spring and blossoms shoot out of bare earth unexpectedly. Beautiful for cutting or bedding among ferns or similar low green foliage. Grows well in either shade or sun; stands any adverse conditions and multiplies rapidly. Giant bulbs, 4 in. diameter, 30c.; \$3.00 doz. Large, 15c and 20c; \$1.50 doz. Small, 10c; 90c doz.

Johnsonii. Blooms in early spring, bright red with white stripe in the middle of each segment. Very showy and hardy. Each 40c.

vittata Hybrids. Many colors in combinations of red, white and pink, extra large blooms on short stems appearing in May, June and early July. Large bulbs, 40c each; doz., \$4.50.

CALADIUM esculentum (Elephant's Ear). Grown in summer for the giant foliage, sometimes growing 4 ft. long by 2 ft. across, on stalks 6 ft. high. Exceedingly tropical in appearance, especially when combined with Bananas or Cannas. Needs extra rich, heavily fertilized soil and abundance of water. Does well in semi-shade. Frost cuts the foliage, but the roots are very seldom harmed. Giant bulbs, 35c to 60c. Large, 30c. Small, 15c. and 20c. Plants in pots, 35c to \$1.00.

Fancy leaved. Pot plants for indoor use, small leaves with wonderful colorings. One of the best pot plants for summer in shaded places. Pots, 50c to \$1.50.

CALLA, White (*Richardia Ethiopica*). Likes rich soil and plenty of moisture, but will grow and bloom nearly everywhere. Blooms December to May; will do well in either sun or shade; a favorite for planting on the north side of the house. Dry bulbs or potted plants, 10c to 25c; \$1 to \$2.50 doz.

Yellow (*Calla Elliottiana*). Blooms in summer, May to August, brilliant yellow blossoms, leaves spotted white. Likes sunny exposures and good soil. 30c each; \$3.00 doz. Pots, 40c and 50c.

CANNA. Well known, brilliant summer flowers of very tropical appearance. Need heavily fertilized soil, plenty of water and are better for transplanting every year or at least every two years. May be planted practically any time. Choice varieties: **King Humbert**. Bronze foliage, orange-scarlet blossoms, extra large. Mrs. Conard. Soft salmon-pink.

Divided roots, 15c each; \$1.50 doz. Clumps, 40c to 60c each.

We can usually furnish a number of other varieties, 6 or 8 colors, at 10c; \$1.00 doz.

CRINUM (*Angel Lily*). Also resembles *Amaryllis*, but flower stem taller, and flowers narrower, more tube-like. Leaves broadened and lighter green. Very large bulbs. Soft pink color, blooms June. Bulbs, 15c 25c and 35c each.

MIXED DAHLIAS. A collection of fine blooming sorts. 20c each; \$2.00 doz.

GLADIOLUS. Summer blooming bulbs of easiest culture, growing well in almost any situation, but attaining greatest size and perfection in rich soil with plenty of water. Will remain in the ground and improve in size for several years. Bulbs may be held and planted 4 to 6 weeks apart from early spring till mid-summer, thus securing a succession of bloom. One of the best cut flowers, the buds opening for over a week if the cut spray is kept in a cool place, bottoms of stems freshly cut and new water given every day. We offer the best standard sorts.

America, pink; Halley, salmon; Mrs. Frances King, scarlet; Chicago White; Princes—scarlet, white throat; Herada, large mauve; Le Marechal Foch, bright rose; Mrs. F. Pendleton, salmon pink, maroon blotch; Schwaben, yellow; Virginia, scarlet; Peace, white; Gold Measure, yellow; *Primulinus*, mixed hybrids. Medium sized bulbs, good bloomers, 50c doz.; \$3.75 per 100.

Baby Gladiolus. A very small early type blooming 6 weeks earlier than any other. Pink and white, and red. Bulbs, 75c doz.

GLOXINIA. Bell-shaped velvety flowers and soft velvety leaves. Can sometimes supply dry bulbs in early spring at 30c to 40c each. Potted plants, 50c to \$1.00.

HEMEROCALLIS (*Day Lily*). Summer blooming, yellow and orange flowers, very hardy and showy, 20c and 35c each.

HYMENOCALLIS. (*White Spider Lily*). Hardy foliage, larger than *Amaryllis*; 2 ft. flower stems, white spidery petal with tails. Unique. 20c each; \$2.00 doz.

IRIS, Japanese. Wonderful flowers, broad and flat instead of with standards and falls as in the German Iris, on tall 2½ and 3 ft. stems. Must have abundance of water and very rich soil, beds should be sunk lower than the surrounding ground so they can be flooded about twice a week. Partial shade is good. A fine mixed collection of beautiful sorts. Plants in pots and cans, 35c each; \$4.00 per doz.

IRIS, German or Liberty. Absolutely hardy, strong growers, profuse bloomers, long lived, and very large assortment of beautiful colors. Some of the new varieties are almost as delicately toned and shaded as orchids. Should be much oftener planted as they thrive anywhere, increase rapidly without care or attention. Fine for borders of drives or paths, for rockeries or around pools or fish ponds. We mention only a few of the many varieties we can supply. May be planted entire year. "S" denotes Standards or upright petals; "F"—Falls or drooping petals.

Prices are for divided roots.

POPULAR VARIETIES. 15c; \$1.50 per doz.; \$8.00 per 100.

American Black Prince—S rosy purple; F darker.

Albicans—S and F white.

Crimson King—(*Kochi*) Royal Purple; everblooming.

Diamond—S and F Blue.

Fairy—S and F white, shaded soft blue.

Flavescens—S and F soft yellow.

Her Majesty—Light lavender and pink.

Honorabilis—S and F orange bronze; dwarf.

Mad. Chereau—White, edge pencilled blue.

Perfection—S light blue; F purple maroon.

Queen of May—S and F lavender pink.

Un-named Sorts—

White, edged with violet.

Clear lavender blue.

Creamy yellow.

Lavender blue and white.

Blue purple and Red purple.

Violet lavender with rosy sheen. Mixed, \$1.00 doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

CHOICE VARIETIES. 25c; \$2.50 doz.; \$15.00 per 100.

Juniata—Clear blue; tall.

Lohengrin—S pinky mauve; F violet.

Leonidas—Soft blue grey and mauve; tall.

Niebelungen—S fawn; F purplish yellow.

Pallida dalmatica—Clear lavender, extra large.

Stylosa—Winter blooming; blue.

Un-named Sorts—

S smoky fawn; F rosy purple.

S and F dark rosy lavender.

S delicate mauve; F white.

S dark lavender; F pink.

FANCY VARIETIES—35c each; \$3.50 per doz.

Iris King—S golden yellow; F yellow and bronze.

Sherwin Wright—S and F golden yellow.

Prosper Laugier—S bronze; F ruby purple.

2 or 3 other kinds, mostly yellow and bronze.

Prices quoted are for divided roots. For extra heavy clumps, prices 25c to \$1.00, according to variety and size of clump.

UNNAMED. Choice varieties, color given, 15c each; \$1.25 doz.; large clumps, 50c.

Water Iris. *Pseudocorus*. Yellow, grows in water. 50c each.

Collection A. 10 all different, labeled with colors, divided roots, \$1.50.

Collection B. 8 different from the first collection—choicer varieties, \$1.50.

LILIES—

Easter Lily. *Formosum*. White, 30c to 50c each.

Auratum. Gold Banded. 30c to 50c each.

Speciosum. *Rubrum* & *Melpomene*. Pink-black dots, 30c to 50c.

pardalinum. Leopard. Native yellow, dotted, 20c each; \$2.00 doz.

myriophyllum Regale. White and pink, fragrant, dotted, 75c each.

tigrinum. Tiger, yellow dotted, 25c-35c.

Day. See *Hemerocallis*, above.

Lilies in pots: Easter Lilies, 50c per bud, other varieties 40c to 75c per plant.

MONTBRETIA *crocusmaeflora*. Blooms in summer, June to August, foliage like gladiolus, but more slender and graceful; sprays of brilliant orange-yellow flowers branching in a very artistic effect. One of the hardiest bulbs, persisting and increasing for years, making a brilliant show with almost no care. Bulbs, 25c doz.; \$1.50 per 100.

MORAEA *Iridioides*. Like an iris, slender green leaves, good color the entire year, blossoms almost every month in the year, white with faint touches of blue near the middle and a yellow eye. Beautiful cut blossoms. Small pots, 25c; 4-in. pots, 35c. Cans, 60c to 75c. Clumps, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

TUBEROSE. Fragrant white flower in summer and fall. We can usually supply the Single Mexican, tall and free blooming; also Double Pearl, very double, small bulbs, 60c doz.; large, \$1.00 doz. In pots, 20c each.

TUBEROUS BEGONIA. Bulbs ready in the spring, later we can supply plants in pots all summer. Wonderful colors and beautifully formed blossoms, in all shades of red, yellow, salmon, cerise, rose, and crimson; and in Double, Fringed and Crested types. Bloom all summer, become dormant and should be stored in a warm dry place in winter. Plant in rich loose leaf mold; usually grown in pots but do well out of doors in protected places suitable for ferns. Should be tied to small stakes as they are easily broken. 25c to 35c each. Potted, 40c to \$1.00.

A PAGE OF HELPS

IN ANSWER TO THE QUESTIONS "WHAT SHALL I PLANT HERE?"
AND "WHERE SHALL I PLANT THIS?"

HEDGE PLANTS

Monterey Cypress
Arizona Cypress
All Privets
Myrtus
Pyracanthas
Most of Cotoneaster
Guava
Feijoa
Carissa
Prunus ilicifolia
Prunus integrifolia
Laurustinus
Spireas
Berberis Wilsonae
Berberis Thunbergi
Acacia verticillata
Boxwood
Genista Canariensis
Erica Melanthera
Hibiscus
Lantana
Cherokee Roses
Cydonia
Lime
Diosma
Grevillea Thelemanni-
ana
Dwf. Flg. Pomegranate
Heliotrope
Marguerite
English Laurel
Leptospermum
Pittosporum
Mahonia
Melaleuca
Nandina
Syringa
Raphiolepis
Cuphea
Rosemary
Lavender
Streptosolen
Tamarix
Malvaviscus
Weigelia

NEAR POOLS

Papyrus
Cyperus
Weeping Evergreen Elm
Weeping Willow
Iris
Moraea
Bamboo
Dracaena

ORNAMENTAL BERRIES

All Pyracantha
All Crataegus
All Cotoneaster
Holly
Arbutus Unedo
Mahonia
Jerusalem Cherry
Chinese Pepper
Euonymus Europeus
Snowberry

WINDBREAKS

Euc. Globulus
Euc. Rostrata
Euc. Rudis
Euc. Viminalis
Euc. Robusta
Monterey Cypress
Monterey Pine
Arizona Cypress
Evergreen Tamarix
Deciduous Tamarix
Black Locust
Mulberry
Poplar
Arundo Donax

FOR THE DESERT

Euc. Rudis
Euc. Rostrata
Euc. Viminalis

Phoenix Canariensis
Date Palm
Washingtonia Fan Palm
Blue Fan Palm
Cocos Australis Palm
Arizona Cypress
Mulberry
Black Locust
Arizona Ash
Black Walnut
All Tamarix
Umbrella
Myrtle
Honeysuckle
Roses
Grapes

TROPICAL EFFECT

Bamboo
Caladium
Erythrina
Banana
Palms
Arundo
Aralia
Artichoke
Pampas
Philodendron
Eulalia
Canna
Mellanthus
Senecio

STANDS FROST 18 deg. Fahrenheit

Feijoa
Most Acacias
Camphor
Euc. Rostrata
Euc. Rudis
Grevillea Robusta
Magnolia
Pepper
Live Oaks
Bottle Trees
Abelia
Barberry
Boxwood
Callistemon
Camellia
Choisya
Coronilla
Cotoneaster
Pyracantha
Eleagnus
Erica Cinerea
Escallonia
Euonymus
Genista
Holly
Hydrangea
Hypericum
Jasmine Revolutum
Jasmine Primulinum
Kerria
Laurustinus
Privet
Mahonia
Most Melaleuca
Myrtle
Pittosporum Tobira
Polygala
Prunus
Raphiolepis
Veronica
Most Deciduous
Cistus
Eupatorium
Nandina
Matilija Poppy
Swainsonia
Aucuba
Rhododendron
Gazania
Pansy
Violets
Santolina
Stocks
Snapdragons
Calendula
Yucca

Pampas Grass
Golden Bamboo
Phormium
Century Plant
Bignonia Tweediana
Honeysuckle
Ivy
Rhynchospermum
Tecoma Mackenii
All Hardy Palms
All Roses

DRY PLACES

Grapes
Almonds
Apricots
Feijoa
Carob
Cypress
Most Pines
Redwoods
Cedrus Deodara
Libocedrus
Junipers
Arboretum
Acacia—several
Casuarina
Bottle Tree
Eucalyptus
Lyonothamnus
Pepper
California Holly
Bottle Brush
Ceanothus
Genista Juncea
Lantana
Melaleuca
Oleander
Catalina Cherry
California Cherry
Rhamnus
Box Elder
Black Locust
Sycamore
Umbrella
Tamarix
Matilija Poppy
Pampas Grass
Hardy Palms
Parkinsonia
Century Plant
Yucca
Mesembryanthemum
Arundo
Phormium

TALL SLENDER

Arizona Cypress
Italian Cypress
Pinus Canariensis
Libocedrus
Redwood
Taxodium
Juniperus Virginiana
Irish Juniper
Irish Yew
Thuya Elegantissima
Lawson Cyp. Alumi
Lombardy Poplar
Several Eucalyptus
Casuarina Stricta
Eugenia Myrtifolia
Euonymus Stricta
Euonymus White Edge

Flowers for

SUNNY BEDS (Irrigated)

Lantana
Plumbago
Hibiscus
Cannas
Streptosolen
Gazania
Gaillardia
Balsam
Cosmos
Zinnia
Aster
Gerbera
Perennial Phlox

SHADE

Camellia
Euonymus
Aucuba
Aralia Japonica
Azalea
Primula
Ferns
Begonia
Smilax
Asparagus
Rhynchospermum

HOLLY FOLIAGE

Calif. Wild Cherry
Mahonia
Berberis—several
Chorizema
Live Oaks—several
California Holly
English Holly
Osmanthus

BROAD GLOSSY FOLIAGE

Magnolia
Rubber
Camellia
Choisya
Carissa
Euonymus
Gardenia
Hibiscus
English Laurel
Japanese Privet
Ligustrum Cilium
Pittosporum Undulatum
Pittosporum Tobira
Pittos. Viridiflorum
Raphiolepis
Viburnum Japonicum
Aralia Japonica
Jacobinia
Aucuba

FINE NEEDLE FOLI- AGE

Many Conifers
Acacia Verticillata
Ericas
Diosma
Many Melaleucas
Grevillea Thelemanni-
ana
Cassia Artemisioides
Hakea Suaveolens

FOR SEASHORE

Lagunaria
Monterey Cypress
Monterey Pine
Mesembryanthemum
Melaleucas
Eucalyptus
Geraniums
Coprosma
Abelia

WET GROUND

Willow
Elm
Magnolia
Bamboo
Arundo
Papyrus
Iris

RED FLOWERING

Euc. Ficifolia
Scarlet Bottle Brush
Scarlet Hibiscus
Japanese Quince
Malvaviscus
Canna
Begonia
Gerbera
Verbena
Grevillea Thelemanni-
ana
Several Salvias
Flowering Pomegranate
Trumpet Vine
Tecoma Capensis

S' MORE HELPS

RED FLOWERING (Continued)

Red Passion vine
Coral Tree
Amaryllis Hybrid
Canna
Pentstemon
Geranium
Gladiolus

PINK FLOWERING

Euc. Sideroxylon
Lagunaria
Camellia
Erica Carnea
Erica persoluta rosea
Escallonia—2 kinds
Hibiscus Peachblow
Hydrangea
Lantana
Flg. Apple
Flg. Peach
Locust-Decaisneana
Tamarix
Pink Flg. Almond
Crepe Myrtle
Deutzia
Weigelia
Anemone
Lathyrus
Pentstemon
Hollyhocks
Phlox
Scabiosa
Petunia
Begonia
Cineraria
Cyclamen
Primula Obconica
Snapdragon
English Daisy
Canterbury Bells
Carnations
Cosmos
Centaurea
Stocks
Valerian
Verbena
Zinnia
Amaryllis Bella.
Canna
Dahlia
Iris
Lily Speciosum
Tuberous Begonia

BLUE FLOWERING

Jacaranda
Ceanothus
Duranta
Hydrangea
Plumbago
Veronica decussata
Hardy Aster
Delphinium
Eupatorium
Platycodon
Scabiosa
Salvia Pitcheri
Salvia Uliginosa
Statice
Cineraria
Canterbury Bells
Bachelor Buttons
Lobelia
Pansy
Petunia
Verbena
Violet

YELLOW FLOWERING

Nearly All Acacias
Berberis Darwini
Cassia
Coronilla
Genista
Hypericum
Jasmine Primulinum
Jasmine Revolutum
Kerria

Lantana
Tecoma Stans
Forsythia
Columbine
Coreopsis
Hollyhock
Rudbeckia
Linum Flavum
Yel. Marguerite
Senecio Petasites
Primula Kewensis
Calendula
Gazania
Pansy
Zinnia
Tuberous Begonias
Calla Elliottiana
Canna
Iris
Dahlia

LAVENDER FLOWERING

Erica melanthera
Erica Hybrid Med.
Erica persoluta
Lantana
Melaleuca decussata
Melaleuca nesophila
Althea
Lilac
Foxglove
Physostegia
Scabiosa
Heliotrope
Lavender
Statice
Primula Malacoides
Centaurea
Pansy
Petunia
Stocks
Verbena
Dahlia
Iris

ORANGE FLOWERING

Grevillea Robusta
Chorizema
Hibiscus Salmon
Lantana
Leonotis
Streptosolen
Gaillardia
Gerbera
Tritoma
Calendula
Gazania
Zinnia
Canna
Dahlia
Lily-Tiger
Lily-Day
Montbretia
Tuberous Begonia

PURPLE FLOWERING

Cistus Albicans
Polygala
Veronica imperialis
Lilac
Phlox
Scabiosa
Salvia leucantha
Heliotrope
Cineraria
Snapdragon
Pansy
Petunia
Stocks
Verbena
Zinnia
Dahlia
Iris
Wistaria

WHITE FLOWERING

Magnolia
Abelia
Camellia
Cistus maculata

Diosma
Escallonia
Fabiana
Gardenia
Laurustinus
Catalpa
Black Locust
Flg. Almond
Althea
Deutzia
Hydrangea Paniculata
Philadelphia
Anemone
Hollyhock
Shasta Daisy
Marguerite
English Daisy
Matilija Poppy
Canterbury Bell
Carnation
Cosmos
Stocks
Pansy
Calla
Dahlia
Iris
Moraea
Tuberose

PRICKLY

Juniper Rigidus
Parkinsonia
Acacia Verticillata
Berberis Wilsonae
Berberis Thunbergi
Berberis Knighti
Carissa
Ceanothus divaricatus
Hakea suaveolens
Holly
Pyracantha
Black Locust
Honey Locust
Crataegus
Ulex
Yucca
Century Plant

VERY RAPID

Hale Plum
Hicks Mulberry
Himalaya Blackberry
Thompson Seedless Grape
Monterey Pine
Jerusalem Pine

Monterey Cypress
Arizona Cypress
Taxodium
Acacias
Eucalyptus
Casuarina
Pepper Tree
Tamarix
Cassia Tomentosa
Duranta
Buddleia
Escallonia Rosea
Eugenia
Fabiana
Genista Canariensis
Genista Juncea
Lantana L
Leptospermum
Japanese Privet
Nepal Privet
Melaleuca
Pittosporum Undulatum
Plumbago
Catalpa
Sycamore
Poplar
Locust
Black Walnut
Althea
Deutzia
African Hibiscus
Syringa
Weigelia
Banana
Marguerite
Salvia coccinea
Calendula

Cosmos
Zinnia
Calla
Canna
Dahlia
Arundo
Eulalia
Washingtonia
Tecoma Australis
Mandevilla
Solanum Jasminoides
Moonvine
Hop Vine
Kudzu Vine
Trumpet Vine
Wistaria
Clg. Cecil Brunner
Banksia Roses
Tausendschoen
Pauls Scarlet

VERY SLOW

Fir
Spruce
Yew
Juniper Sabina
Thuya aurea nana
Thuopsis dwarf
Magnolia
Boxwood—dwarf
Camellia
Distylium
Euonymus—dwarf
Holly
Privet coriaceum
Prunus ilicifolia
Dwarf Pomegranate
Veronica buxifolia
Veronica glaucophylla
Sugar Maple
Liquidambar
Lilac
Jerusalem Cherry
Aspidistra
Erica Hybrid Med.
Sago Palm
Palmetto
Blue Fan Palm
Euonymus radicans
Ficus repens
Crested Ivy

TUB PLANTS

Juniper Chinensis var.
Juniper Irish
Arbor Vitae—Evergolden
Arbor Vitae Elongatus
Korean Yew
English Boxwood
Japanese Boxwood
Euonymus Erecta
Euonymus Argentea
Euonymus Golden
Yucca
Century Plant
Chamaerops Humilis
Sago Palm
Date Palm
Asparagus Sprengeri
Sword Fern
Aspidistra
Kentia

SLOPING BANKS

Mesembryanthemum
Lippia repens
Vinca
Trailing Lantana
Verbena
Honeysuckle
Jasmine Beesianum
Other Jasmines
Bougainvillea
Evergreen Ampelopsis
Euonymus radicans
Tecoma Capensis
Tecoma Australis
Muehlenbeckia

(OVER)

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Address

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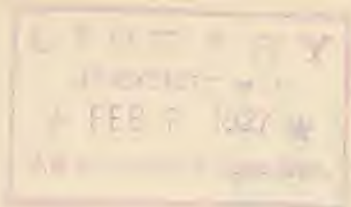
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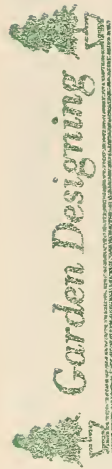
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*Not until the real beauty of the house was brought out by proper landscaping did it attract a buyer who paid **\$13,500.00** for it.*

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